

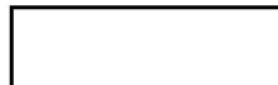
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9

Page 11 ~ Duplicate;
Page 44 ~ Duplicate;
Page 45 ~ Duplicate;
Page 99 ~ Duplicate;
Page 100 ~ Duplicate;
Page 102 ~ Duplicate;
Page 103 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 113 ~ Duplicate;

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30



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March 22, 1965

Department of Information
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

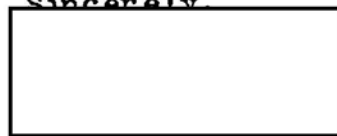
Dear Sirs:

Cirm

The community in which I reside is an arch-conservative one and I have many times heard the charge that Dr. Martin Luther King is either a Communist or a Communist dupe. I have also heard many times that the civil rights movement is largely infiltrated with Communists. It does no good to try to refute these claims, and I therefore am hoping that you will be kind enough to give me any information that you are able to give regarding these charges.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

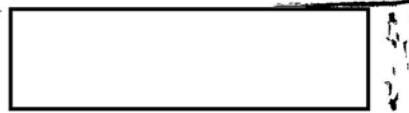


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REC-99 100-442529-850

21 APR 1 1965

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b7C



mul *ack*
3-30-65
DFC: yme

775

CORRESPONDENCE

March 30, 1965

REC- 99 100-442527-850

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MAR 30 1 17 PM '65

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Your letter of March 22nd has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I cannot be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy.

Enclosed is some material which I trust you will find informative.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

Our Heritage Of Greatness

U. S. News & World Report 12/7/64

U. S. News & World Report 12/21/64

St. Louis Globe-Democrat 11/25/64

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles

DFC:jms

(3)

1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 3/26/65

FROM :

SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT:

CIRM

ReBulet to NY, 2/26/65.

NYO, through its established and reliable sources, has not developed any additional information regarding a group in New Rochelle, New York, which had raised \$5,000.00 and desired to use it for a fund-raising project to earn more money.

A review of the bank account of MARTIN LUTHER KING and CORETTA S. KING for 1/65 did not reveal any large deposits for this period.

NYO will continue to remain alert through its established sources and the news media for any information concerning the group in New Rochelle, possibly including [redacted] which is raising funds for KING and the SCLC. U.S.A.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Atlanta (100-6670) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York

JCS: egb
(4)

REC-131

100-442529-852

31
11 MAR 30 1965

EX-101

SEC.

66 APR 6 1965

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 851 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)

RE : CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Enclosed herewith are 8 copies of an LHM reflecting proposed travel to Selma, Alabama, by [redacted] and [redacted] who are on the Security Index in the San Francisco Office based on their current membership in the SWP.

The source who furnished the information is [redacted] who furnished it orally to SA JOSEPH R. SEIBEL on 3/26/65.

This memorandum is classified confidential inasmuch as it contains information obtained from an informant which could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

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b7D
0-17 to San Francisco
Copy to
Date 3-29-65
By J.F.M. [initials]
Remarks

3 - Bureau (ENCLS. 8) (AM REG.)

2 - Mobile (INFO) (ENCLS. 3) (REG.)

(1 - Mobile (Selma) (ENCL. 1)

5 - San Francisco (100-53902)

1 - 100-45319

1 - 100-52203

1 - [redacted]
1 - 173-9

EC-131

MAR 31 1965

JRS/afp
(10)

C. C. Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, CNI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 3-29-65
HOW FORW: [initials]
BY: J.F.M. [initials]

b6
b7Cb3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

56 APR 6 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

100-442529 LHM
806 R.B.

100-442529 LHM "Can info of SAC"

SF 100-53902
JRS/afp

[redacted] A copy of the LHM and photographs of [redacted] and
[redacted] are being enclosed for the information of the Mobile
Office.

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California
March 26, 1965

SF 100-53902

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

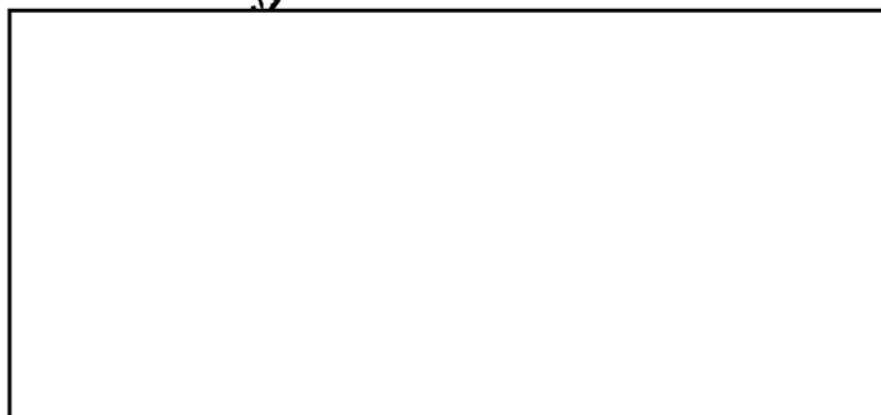
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER
DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

A source advised on March 26, 1965 that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Selma, Alabama, where they
will remain for approximately two weeks working with the
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The source
advised that [REDACTED] are members of the
Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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The SWP has been designated by the
Attorney General of the United States
pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside

COPIES DESTROYED

R209 DEC 28 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-853

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

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ma
us Party
Members

Sources of this Bureau whose
identities are concealed in
this document have furnished
reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: March 30, 1965

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Reference Atlanta airtel, dated February 10, 1965, with respect to a Mrs. BRADEN, Atlanta, Georgia, having been in contact with [redacted] of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Atlanta, Georgia, on February 9, 1965.

From information available at Louisville, no definite statement can be made as to whether the above Mrs. BRADEN may or may not be identical with ANNE BRADEN, SI subject of the Louisville Office, as it is known ANNE BRADEN was still maintaining her residence at Louisville, Kentucky, as of March 26, 1965, but she does do considerable traveling in connection with her position of Field Secretary for the Southern Christian Educational Fund, Inc. As Atlanta files will indicate, ANNE BRADEN has in the past been in contact with the SCLC.

In an effort to resolve this matter, a check was made on March 29, 1965, with [redacted] (Protect Per Request), [redacted] Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, Louisville, Kentucky, by SA WARREN L. WALSH as to the toll charges made to Louisville, Kentucky phone number 774-3331 for February 8 - 10, 1965. This phone is listed to the Southern Christian Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF) as well as CARL and ANNE BRADEN, 4403 Virginia Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

- 3 - Bureau (100-442529)
(100-438794) (SCLC) RM
3 - Atlanta (100-6670)
(57-566) [redacted] RM
(100-5718) (SCLC)
3 - Louisville (100-4722)
(100-3346) (CARL BRADEN)
(100-3533) (ANNE BRADEN)

WLW:pab
(9)

MAR 31 10 51 AM '65

100-442529-85
4-1
3 MAR 31 1965



6 APR 9 1965

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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UNCL

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LS 100-4722

[] advised that on February 8, 1965, toll charges were made on the above phone for calls to Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee and Raleigh, North Carolina. The records do not reflect the person making the calls nor the identity of the persons called. The numbers called in []

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The only toll charge made to the above phone on February 9, 1965, was a call from "BRADEN" (not further identified), in Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky phone 582-5539 (the night number for the main Louisville Post Office, Louisville). It is felt this call was probably made by CARL BRADEN inasmuch as other information in the Louisville files reflect that on the evening of February 9, 1965, CARL BRADEN spoke at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee.

The only toll charge made to the above phone, on February 10, 1965, was an outgoing call at 10:42 a.m., to Bluefield, Virginia phone 325-7102. The records show person making the call was "Mrs. BRADEN". This would indicate that ANNE BRADEN was in Louisville, Kentucky, on February 10, 1965. However, [] advised there is considerable toll charge activity with respect to Louisville phone [] and the records indicate persons other than the BRADENS charge toll calls to this phone.

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If information available to Atlanta resolves the question of the identity of the Mrs. BRADEN who was in contact with [] on February 9, 1965, Louisville should be so advised.

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b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 3/31/65

FROM : JKB SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel dated 2/10/65 concerning a Mrs. BRADEN, who was in contact with SCLC employees.

The following Atlanta, Georgia, sources were contacted on 3/31/65 and had no knowledge of a Mrs. BRADEN who teaches in Atlanta, Georgia.

[Redacted]
Morehouse College.

[Redacted]
Morehouse College.

[Redacted] Atlanta University
[Redacted] Spelman College Registrar
[Redacted] Clark College.
[Redacted] Southern Regional Council

The above sources had no information regarding a teacher or professor by the name of BRADEN.

A check of school catalogues at Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Atlanta University, Clark College, Spelman College, Georgia Tech, Emory University and Agnes Scott was negative.

Records of the Board of Education, Atlanta, Ga., checked on 3/22/65 disclosed no teacher on payroll with the name of BRADEN

No further action Atlanta UACB.

- 2- Bureau (RM)
- 1- Louisville (RM)
- 5- Atlanta (1-100-6670)
 - (1-100-6563)
 - (1-100-6255)
 - (1-157-566)
 - (1-100-5718)

REC-99

100-442529-854X

REN:elt

(8)

Handwritten notes: "to AT re 100-43979", "4/7/65", "2cc Louisville", "F.M. /mm"

APR 9 1965

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b7C

XEROX

APR 12 1965

100-38794-1
b6
b7C
RECORDED COPY FILED IN

3/29/65

PLAIN

AIRTEL

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (63-5327)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-12235)
SUBJECT: JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING
CIRM

Re Atlanta airtel to Bureau, 3/10/65 and
Bulet to New York, 3/16/65 captioned "CIRM".

It should be noted that [] is identical to individual mentioned in referenced Bureau letter. He has been an approved criminal informant of the NYO since 1958. This source is not known to be a member of CORE, NAACP or any other Civil Rights movements.

In past discussions with informant, he has indicated he is in sympathy with the Civil Rights movement, but has never stated he has participated in any demonstrations.

Source telephonically contacted this office on [] and advised he was at [] and was en route to Detroit, Michigan. Informant advised he had spent the entire previous week at IBT Headquarters, Washington, D.C. During the course of this telephonic contact, no mention was made to the informant concerning material contained in referenced airtel or letter. He did, however, volunteer the following information:

- ④ Bureau (63-5327)
(1 - 100-442529)
- 1 - Atlanta (100-6670)
- 1 - New York (100-154955)
- 1 - New York (100-153735)
- 1 - New York []
- 1 - New York (62-12235)

WAV:pcs
(10)

2/10

REC'D

60 JUN 1 1965

100-442529-
APR 19 1965

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

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b7D

NY 62-12235

Informant advised that he was appointed chairman of the [redacted]

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[redacted] He stated that JOHN O'ROURKE, President of Teamsters Joint Council, was opposed to the idea of participating with contributions in this Civil Rights matter, but he personally prevailed on O'ROURKE to endorse the movement and furnish support.

[redacted] and he, the source, has about [redacted] in cash which will be presented to Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING "when he comes to New York".

Informant advised that he received news of the death of Mrs. VIOLA LIUZZO while at the IBT Headquarters last week. He stated that although he did not know Mrs. LIUZZO,

[redacted] Informant advised that after the speedy solution of this crime, [redacted] and asked [redacted]

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[redacted] Informant advised that he then told HOFFA that he would send a telegram to the Director [redacted] HOFFA did not object to this and informant dispatched the telegram of congratulations.

Informant advised that at the request of HOFFA, he

[redacted] and [redacted] a scholarship fund for the education of Mrs. LIUZZO's children. He stated that many inquiries have been received at IBT Headquarters from people who wish to contribute to such a fund and it is [redacted]

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[redacted] which will then be administered by Detroit, Michigan officials of the IBT.

NYO is currently reviewing information contained in the files of this office concerning the above-mentioned informant and recommendations relative to contacting the informant concerning referenced matter will be submitted.

EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE USED IN HANDLING THE ABOVE INFORMATION.

SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

4/2/65

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Phillips

CIRM

ReCGairtel 3/3/65, copies to New York, which forwarded a copy of a report given by Bayard Rustin at a "State of Race" conference held in New York City in January, 1965. It was indicated that this report might be the subject of discussion at the meeting of the Communist Party, USA, National Negro Commission then scheduled to be held 3/20-21/65.

ReCGairtel 3/25/65, copies to New York, which forwarded a detailed report by [redacted] concerning the March, 1965, meeting of the National Negro Commission.

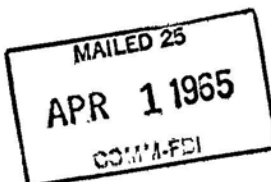
Chicago is requested to inquire of [redacted] as to what, if any, use might have been made of the Rustin report at the Commission meeting. Any positive information developed should be included in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. It should contain sufficient background data in order to tie-in the Rustin report with the Commission's use of it.

1 - New York (100-153735)

SFP:gem
(5) *gem*

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REC-13



EX-102

19 APR 2 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
From: SAC, MILWAUKEE (100-14439)
Subject: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965
Buded: 4/2/65

Re Bureau airtel, 3/24/65.

No information has been developed at Milwaukee indicating that any subversives traveled to Alabama during March, 1965, from Wisconsin to participate in activities protesting voter discrimination, and no LHM is being submitted.

808RB
3 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM-RM)
1 - Mobile (Info) (AM-RM)
2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)
EEH:jb
(6)

REC-40
100-442529-856

11 APR 2 1965

SUBV. CONTROL

INT. SEC.

Wick
39 APR 5 1965
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

SAC, New York (100-153735)

1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Martin

April 1, 1965

Director, FBI (100-442529)

1 - Mr. Simpson
1 - Mr. Phillips

9
CIRM

ReAirtel 3/29/65, copies to New York, and enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date, both dual captioned "Coninfil SCLC, IS-C" and "CIRM."

Referenced communications reported a recent discussion between Martin Luther King, Jr., and two of his close advisors, Harry Wachtel and Bayard Rustin. They discussed the "pros and cons" of a proposed labor union meeting which Rustin is arranging. They discussed a general need for the timing of this meeting to be right, the need for money, and finally decided to go ahead with the affair as planned. It was indicated that approximately 30 top labor officials would meet with King and his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. No further details concerning the proposed meeting or its purpose were known.

Receiving offices should be extremely alert through 24 coverage of captioned and related matters to additional information relative to the planned meeting and particularly as to any subversive influence. Keep the Bureau promptly advised of pertinent developments and information which should be disseminated should be promptly submitted by letterhead memoranda.

2 - Atlanta (100-6670)

SFP:jas *jas* (10)

MAILED 6

MAR 31 1965

COMM-FBI

REC-1

100-442529-857

19 APR 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

Classified by SP-1 mgc
Declassify on: OADR

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845) (P)

RE: OCIRM
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of LHM
captioned and dated same as instant airtel.

Enclosed herewith for the New York office is one copy
of LHM.

Copies of this LHM are being disseminated locally to
OSI, ONI, 112th INTC, and two copies are being furnished to
Secret Service, San Antonio.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SA T-1:

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON,
JOHN STANFORD.

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 9) (AM RM)
- 1-New York (Enc. 1) (AM RM)
- 13-San Antonio
- (2-100-9845)
- 1-157-272 CORE)
- 1-157-94-Sub 1) (RM, SAN ANTONIO)
- 1-100-3803 G. J. SUTTON)
- 1-100-3193 L. TAYLOR)
- 1-100-7232 STANFORD)
- (1-100-9434
- (1-100-8399
- (1-100-8400
- (1-100-9282 JO STANFORD)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. STAFF;
DEPT. OF JUSTICE, CRD, RAC

DATE FORW:

HOW FORW:

16 MAR 31 1965

Approved: JAMES SAGER
Special Agent in Charge

JMK/dnb

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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RECEIVED
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF CLASS
DATE

SA 100-9845

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SA T-2:

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON
and LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR

SA T-3:

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON

SA T-4:

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON

SA T-5:

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON

SA T-6:

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF G. J. SUTTON

SA T-7:

[REDACTED]

SA T-8:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Special Agent of the FBI who witnessed the demonstration
is SA JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR.

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed LHM is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as
it contains information from SA T-1, SA T-6, and SA T-8,
informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure
of which could result in identification and compromise the
future effectiveness thereof.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

San Antonio, Texas

DECLASSIFIED BY AUC 60220 BE/1264W0
ON 3/19/07

March 26, 1965

Classified by SP7mgc
Declassify on: OADR
#246324

989A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Influence 2
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS

On March 14, 1965, the following was observed by a
Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in
San Antonio, Texas:

At approximately 1:35 p.m. the San Antonio Branch
of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) led a group composed
of Negroes and whites in a parade from the City Hall in San
Antonio to the Alamo. The group carried a floral piece which had
a banner across the front which read, "Heroes of Freedom."
They also carried placards which read as follows: "One Nation -
One People;" "Stop the War in Alabama;" "Negroes are Americans -
Let Them Vote."

CP member

The San Antonio Branch of CORE was led by [redacted]
who is the temporary chairman of CORE in San Antonio, and he was
accompanied in the front line by G. J. SUTTON; Father SHERRILL
SMITH, and Father LAWRENCE MURTAUGH, Catholic Priests stationed
in San Antonio who participated in the recent Selma, Alabama,
attempted protest marches on March 8 and 9, 1965; [redacted]

[redacted] Executive Secretary of San Antonio's Bishop's
Committee for the Spanish Speaking; [redacted], local
attorney affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union.
Also in the parade was JOHN W. STANFORD, Executive Secretary
of the Communist Party of Texas.

SA T-2 (6/22/42)

CP member

Source advised on June 22, 1942,
that G. J. SUTTON was present at a Communist
Party, District 20, meeting, during which
meeting SUTTON was elected Communist Party.

GROUP 1

EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-858

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS

Organizer for the Negroes in San Antonio, and SUTTON reported having recruited three new members. At this meeting SUTTON was also elected a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the Communist Party. ~~(U)~~

SA T-3 [2/43] ~~(U)~~

Source advised that in February, 1943, SUTTON was a member of the City (San Antonio) Committee of the Communist Party and had done considerable work among the Negro people of San Antonio in recruiting new members for the Party. ~~(U)~~ ?

SA T-4 [2/46] ~~(U)~~

Source advised that SUTTON attended a meeting of the Communist Party in San Antonio held at the Sutton Funeral Home on February 12, 1964. ~~(U)~~

SA T-5 [4/14/59] ~~(U)~~

Source advised that in the recent past, exact date not recalled, JOHN STANFORD was questioned about G. J. SUTTON and why SUTTON was not made to attend Communist Party meetings. STANFORD replied, in effect, that SUTTON was not actually a formal Communist Party member, that he was not registered in the Party; however, that his feelings were still with the Party. STANFORD said that SUTTON could do more good for the Communist Party in such a capacity. ~~(U)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS

SA T-1 [10/27/64] X (u)

Source advised on that date that SUTTON is not a Communist Party member, to Source's knowledge. X (u)

SA T-1 [1/4/65] X (u)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD continues as the main Communist Party leader in San Antonio. He has been a Communist Party member and leader in San Antonio from at least July, 1957, to the present time. He continues his efforts to strengthen the Communist Party in this area. STANFORD has been a San Antonio representative on the State Committee of the Communist Party of Texas from at least July, 1957. He has been Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas from at least February, 1958. In January, 1962, the State Committee and its offices were technically abolished; however, it was agreed the committee and its officers would continue to function and STANFORD has continued to do so to the present time. X (u)

SA T-6 [1/7/60] X (u)

U.S.A. - Source advised that on that date JAMES E. JACKSON, Secretary of Negro and Southern Affairs, Communist Party - USA, identified JOHN STANFORD as a member of the National Committee, CP - USA, and District Organizer in Texas. X (u)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS

Upon the group's arrival at the Alamo they were greeted by approximately 75 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) headed by its President, RICHARD L. DOCKERY. During the course of the demonstration, DOCKERY acted as master of ceremonies. Speakers were Father SMITH and Father MURTAUGH who praised the work of the civil rights leaders in Selma, Alabama, and both Priests demanded Federal intervention in Selma and legislation to protect the Negroes' civil rights in connection with their voting privileges. TEXAS

The closing memorial tribute was given by the Reverend WILLIAM DE WOLFE, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church of San Antonio. DE WOLFE referred to the Reverend JAMES J. REEB as "a martyr who died so that others may have the essential dignity of human beings."

On March 14, 1965, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation took photographs of various persons at the above-mentioned demonstration.

On March 22, 1965, several of these photographs were shown to SA T-1 who identified the following individuals as appearing therein:

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN W. STANFORD
G. J. SUTTON

SA T-1 tentatively identified one of the individuals appearing in one of the photographs as

SA T-2 (8/15/42)

On July 27, 1942, at a Communist Party City Committee meeting held in San Antonio, Texas, Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, nee SUTTON, commented that she and her husband had been members of the Communist Party

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
RACIAL MATTERS

for years. She said she attended a Communist Party State conference in Houston in July, 1942, and wanted to report on same. She said she was a member of the Communist Party State Board. She said she attended these State Communist Party conferences each month and paid her own expenses. (u)

SA T-7 [12/44] (u)

MR. a Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, also known as LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, has not made her appearance at any of the Communist Party meetings held since early August, 1944, through the meetings held the middle of December, 1944, in San Antonio. (u)

FORMER C.P. MEMBERS

SA T-1 [10/27/64] (u)

LILLIAN SUTTON TAYLOR, also known as Mrs. E. A. TAYLOR, sister of G. J. SUTTON, is not a Communist Party member to Source's knowledge. (u)

SA T-1 [3/22/65] (u)

Source identified [redacted] as communist sympathizers. (u)

SA T-1 [4/25/63] (u)

Source advised that [redacted] husband of [redacted] was known to informant (u)

FORMER C.P. MEMBER

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF RACIAL MATTERS

to be a member of the Communist Party in San Antonio from 1954 to the present time, during which at various times he has held local leadership positions in the party. *RM*

On March 16, 1965, SA T-1 advised that on March 13, 1965, it was learned that on that date JOHN STANFORD telephoned the residence of a Communist Party member in San Antonio and said that he wanted to see that person at the demonstration to be held on Sunday in downtown San Antonio. This was the demonstration by the San Antonio Branch of CORE and others in memory of the death of a white minister in Selma, Alabama, recently. *RM*

According to SA T-1, Father SHERRILL SMITH, Father MURTAUGH, and G. J. SUTTON were among those observed at the demonstration on March 14, 1965. They appeared to be among those leading the demonstration. There appeared to be more than 200 people there. *RM*

On March 17, 1965, SA T-8 advised that on March 16, 1965, JOHN STANFORD said he had tried to contact a Communist Party member on the evening of March 13, 1965, to remind that person about the demonstration that was taking place on March 14, 1965, for the Unitarian minister who was killed in Selma, Alabama. This demonstration was to take place at the Alamo in downtown San Antonio. STANFORD apologized for waiting so late to call that Communist Party member to remind him of this, stating that he should have called earlier. *RM*

STANFORD was very enthusiastic regarding the demonstration which was held at the Alamo on March 14, 1965, and stated that everyone who saw him and talked to him were very nice to him. STANFORD stated that with all the publicity he received as *RM* (U)

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CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
OF RACIAL MATTERS

having been at the demonstration, he received only one bad report and that was from the woman who telephoned him and told him that he was doing more harm to the civil rights movement by being at a demonstration than he was doing good. *AM*

In speaking about the demonstration, STANFORD was extremely happy that so many students from St. Mary's University took part in the demonstration. He was also glad to see so many Catholic nuns now involved in the struggle for civil rights. *AM*

STANFORD mentioned that more and more people are getting involved in the civil rights movement. He stated that even his 87-year old mother-in-law who is living in Alabama took part in a demonstration recently. *AM*

On March 26, 1965, SA T-1 advised that although JOHN STANFORD urged attendance at the CORE demonstration on March 14, 1965, in San Antonio, it is not believed the Communist Party had any influence in, or control of, the demonstration. *AM*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 26, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
 OF RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference San Antonio Memorandum
 dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

8

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 3/30/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (100-27267) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
 MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
 SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
 MARCH, 1965

Re Bureau airtel, 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are nine (9) copies and to the Mobile Office, one (1) copy of a LHM. The source noted in the LHM is [redacted] Sources shown in the LHM as having no knowledge of any security subjects from the Seattle Division traveling to Alabama during March, 1965 for the purpose of participating in activities protesting voter discrimination are as follows:

Source	Date Contacted	Agent
[redacted]	3/29/65	STEVE S. CARTER
	3/29/65	STEVE S. CARTER
	3/30/65	LESTER O. GALLAHER
	3/30/65	FRED G. COOK
	3/28/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/28/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/29/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/23/65	HARRY W. WILSON, JR.
	3/25/65	H. EDWARD MC NULTY
	3/29/65	KENNETH C. HOWE
	3/30/65	W. H. WILLIAMS, II
	3/30/65	FRED G. COOK
	3/28/65	J. MORTON ARNOLD
	3/28/65	J. MORTON ARNOLD
	3/28/65	J. MORTON ARNOLD

4 - Bureau (Encl. 9) (REG)
 1 - Mobile (Info.) (Encl. 1) (REG)
 2 - Seattle (1 - 56-39)

FGC:cmh
 (7)

25 APR 5 1965

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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UNREC COPIES

UNREC COPIES

SE 100-27267

Reverend SAMUEL B. MC KINNEY, Pastor, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Seattle. (Reverend MC KINNEY who is in a position to identify a number of security subjects of the Seattle Office, personally traveled to Alabama on March 25, 1965).

Information concerning individuals traveling to Alabama who are not the subject of security investigations has previously been submitted by the Seattle Office to the Bureau under the caption "Registrars of Voters, Dallas County, Alabama, Selma, Alabama, Voter Discrimination, Civil Rights-Election Laws."

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as information furnished by [] could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the national security. No local dissemination has been made because matters of local interest are not contained in this LHM.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Seattle, Washington
March 30, 1965

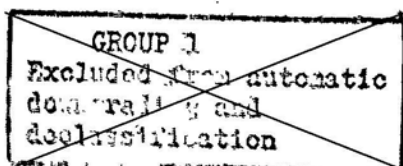
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

On March 25, 1965 a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that during the latter part of March, 1965, THORUN ROBEL, advised no one from Seattle had participated in the civil rights demonstrations in the Selma (Alabama) area.

During March, 1965 the source, above, identified THORUN ROBEL as Chairman of the South Central Communist Party Section Committee, and member of the District Committee, Northwest District Communist Party.

Sources who are familiar with Communist Party and Socialist Workers Party activities in the State of Washington advised during March, 1965 that they know of no one from the State of Washington who had traveled to Alabama during March, 1965 for the purpose of participating in marches, demonstrations and similar activities protesting voter discrimination.

Do NOT Diss.
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-860
ENCLOSURE

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the national office of the SWP in New York, New York.

On May 6, 1964, another source advised that the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815-5th Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington, is a present affiliate of the National SWP, following the aims and principles of the National SWP. According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch includes RICHARD FRASER, who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial *859* pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

F B I

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (100-27056)

CIRM

MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

Re Buairtel to Cleveland, 3/24/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies, and for the Mobile Office, two copies of a letterhead memorandum covering participation by persons in the Cleveland Office territory in the Selma-Montgomery march. One copy is designated for the Cincinnati Office since [] attends school in that office's territory.

CV T-1 used in instant letterhead memorandum is identified as [] and CV T-2 as []

This letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ since the information contained therein, if divulged, could compromise sources of continuing value.

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2-Mobile (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Cleveland
REK/smd
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 4-7-65

HOW FORW: BY 100-442529-861

8 APR 2 1965

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INT. [Signature]

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-861

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio
April 1, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~EXEMPT~~

MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965

The Cleveland "Plain Dealer," local newspaper of general circulation, in its issue of March 17, 1965, page 1, carried an article entitled "Horse Charges, Swinging Clubs Described by Cleveland Youths," which identifies some of the persons from the Cleveland, Ohio, area who participated in the Selma to Montgomery march. One of those identified in the article as participating in the march is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] an Antioch College senior..." It is noted that Antioch College is located at Yellow Springs, Ohio.

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R. APPROX 1943

ATTENDED

CV T-1 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 29, 1965, that a meeting of the Ohio Communist Party State Committee was held at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, Cleveland, on March 28, 1965, and among those in attendance was [REDACTED] from Antioch College.

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CV T-2 who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 1, 1965 that he had been in contact with the principal leaders of the Ohio Communist Party on a number of occasions during the month of March, 1965, at which time the Selma to Montgomery March was discussed. These Communist Party leaders evidenced sympathy for the aims of the marchers, but they took no steps to participate themselves nor did they urge others to participate therein.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification ENCLOSURE

44-2529-861

FBI

Date: 3/30/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-29-85 BY 1678 RFP/CH
GATW SCLC

Re Atlanta airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau dated 1/22/65 and Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum to Bureau dated 2/21/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination enclosed also for the Atlanta Division are four (4) copies of a letterhead memorandum.

The identities of sources utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum are as follows:

Confidential source one is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] contacted by SA ROBERT A. REEVES 3/18/65.

Confidential source two is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] contacted by SA CLAY M. BRADY on 3/8/65

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 4 - Atlanta (Encls. 4) (RM)
 (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
 (1 - 100-6670) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-6670-A)
 (1 - 100-6563)
 2 - Chicago
 (1 - 100-41043) (PORTER)

JPO:mps

(10)

/ ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
198 APR 8 1965

CARBON COPY

58 APR 15 1965

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-258

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CG []

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Administrative

The Chicago Division files were reviewed on 3/10/65 and contained no information identifiable with the Northern Christian Leadership Conference (NCLC). The Chicago Division files also failed to contain any information identifiable with [] Chicago School of Divinity, Chicago, Illinois.

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The following confidential informants of the Chicago Division, who are acquainted with some aspects of the racial situation in the Chicago area, were contacted on dates indicated below and advised orally that they have no information to indicate that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is attempting to establish a branch to be known as the NCLC. These sources further advised that [] [] was unknown to them.

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<u>Source</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Contacting Agent</u>
[]	3/19/65	SA ROBERT F. BARRY
	3/22/65	SA ROBERT F. BARRY
	3/19/65	SA JOSEPH C. STANLEY
	3/21/65	SA JOSEPH C. STANLEY
	3/18/65	SA CLAY M. BRADY
	3/19/65	SA PHILIP R. WANERUS
	3/19/65	SA PHILIP R. WANERUS

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The Chicago Division files contained numerous references identical with []

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[] is not actively investigated by the Chicago Division since no derogatory information is noted in the files.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified Secret because information previously furnished by the Atlanta Division was obtained from a highly sensitive source with respect to the racial situation in the Atlanta area. It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of this informant.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 30, 1965

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RFP/CH
ON 7-29-85
GATW/SLC

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 18, 1965, confidential source one advised a Special Agent of the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that her records failed to reflect that [redacted] was a member of the faculty or student body of the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois. This source further advised she had determined through inquiry at the Chicago School of Divinity, Swift Hall, 1023-35 East 58th Street, Chicago, Illinois, a part of the University of Chicago, that [redacted] was not a member of the faculty or student body at that school.

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On March 8, 1965, confidential source two advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he had no information to the effect that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is attempting to establish a branch office in the Chicago area to be known as the Northern Christian Leadership Conference (NCLC). This source advised that the SCLC presently maintains a branch office in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that [redacted]

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[redacted] of Christ Methodist Church located at the same address, is the leader of this organization in the Chicago area and uses the church address as an office in connection with SCLC correspondence. This source further advised that Jessie Jackson, Chicago School of Divinity, Chicago, Illinois, was unknown to him.

100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

On March 23, 1965, Officer Milton Blake, Human Relations Section, Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, advised he had no information that the SCLC intends to establish a branch office to be known as the NCLC. Officer Blake advised the Engelwood Chapter of the SCLC is currently maintained in Chicago and is under the leadership of the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Officer Blake further advised that [REDACTED] is unknown to him.

Officer Blake furnished the following descriptive information regarding Reverend [REDACTED]

Name
Sex
Race
Residence

Place of Birth
Height
Weight
Complexion
Occupation

Education

Marital Status
Wife
Characteristics

b6
b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Chicago, Illinois
March 30 , 1965

Title	COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 3/26/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-new)(C)

SUBJECT: POSSIBLE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION 3/25/65
BY GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
FEDERAL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
RACIAL MATTERS

CIRM
Remytel 3/25/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Information copies forwarded OSI, ONI, INTC and Secret Service (2), Philadelphia.

The demonstration was observed by SA JOHN R. WINEBERG

Confidential Informant PH T-1 is

The LHM is classified confidential inasmuch as information obtained from PH T-1, if disclosed, would tend to identify an informant of continuing value and thereby adversely affect the internal security of the United States.

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, SS, ISD

- 4 - Bureau (Encl. 9)(RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
5 - Philadelphia
1 - 157-new
1 - 100-47590 (WILLIAM TYSON)
1 - 100-47373 (DCA)
1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
1 - 157-1214 (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE, MAJOR URBAN AREAS)

Date Forw. MAR 21 1965

How Forw. R-5

By Wmf - med

1 Room 828 RB 100-442529

JRW:EMR

NOT RECORDED
180 APR 2 1965

17 MAR 27 1965

ENCLOSURE

APR 1 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 26, 1965

**POSSIBLE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION MARCH 25, 1965
BY GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
FEDERAL BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA**

Reference is made to communication dated March 25, 1965.

On March 25, 1965, approximately 160 students, boys and girls, Negro and white, from Girls High School and Central High School, Philadelphia, demonstrated at the 9th and Chestnut Streets entrance of the Federal Building in Philadelphia from 3:30 until 4:35 p.m. The group carried signs protesting the denial of voter registration to Negroes in Alabama. The demonstration was orderly with no incidents.

Inspector MILLARD MEERS (MA), Philadelphia Police Department, Commissioner's Office, advised that the student leader of the group was [REDACTED] student at Central High.

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A Special Agent of the FBI observed BILL TYSON marching in the demonstration.

On March 25, 1965, Confidential Informant PM T-1 advised BILL TYSON is a member of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), Philadelphia Branch, and has been in charge of high school recruiting in the past.

A characterization of the DCA is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

March 25, 1965

Title **POSSIBLE PROTEST DEMONSTRATION
MARCH 25, 1965, BY GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL
AND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, FEDERAL
BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.**

Character

Reference **Memorandum dated and captioned as
above, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated 3-2-65 pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

4/2/65

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Baumgardner
(Field Supervision)
1 - Mr. Knickrhem
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SAC, San Antonio (100-9845)

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Reurairtel 3/26/65 and enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date reporting on a demonstration held in San Antonio 3/14/65 which was in sympathy with the voter registration activities being carried on in Selma, Alabama.

The following are Bureau observations relative to the letterhead memorandum for corrective action where indicated and for the future guidance of personnel preparing communications of this type:

1. Letterhead memorandum captioned "Communist Infiltration of Racial Matters." Correct caption should read "Communist Influence in Racial Matters." Correct your copies.
2. Page one of the letterhead memorandum commences with a statement to the effect that certain activities were observed by a Bureau Agent. The third paragraph relates the identities of individuals in a parade. The last listed is reported "Also in the parade was John W. Stanford, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas." The manner in which this is reported implies that a Bureau Agent is testifying to Stanford's Party position. This is not likely what was intended and certainly unnecessary in light of information on page three which identifies Stanford's Party position as furnished by an informant. In view of the foregoing the following should be deleted from the last two lines of paragraph three, page one "Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Texas."

MAILED 25

APR 2 1965

COMM-FBI

SFP:gem

(6) gem

REC- 99/100 - 442529 862

EX - 109

19 APR 5 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

77 APR 12 1965

Airtel to SAC, San Antonio
RE: CIRM
100-442529

3. On page two information is reported from T-4, obtained 2/46 concerning Party meeting 2/12/64. An error in dates is obvious. Advise as to corrections necessary.

4. More than one page is devoted to a characterization of G. J. Sutton. Characterizations of individuals engaged in racial matter activities should be as succinct as possible and should be aimed at revealing the most subversive type of information. The same observations are being made relative to the characterization of Stanford, it being noted that almost an entire page was devoted to characterizing this individual.

5. Pages four and five contain a characterization of a sister of G. J. Sutton, a Mrs. Lillian Taylor, nee Sutton. There is no apparent reason why a characterization of this woman is necessary. It is possible, however, that she may have participated in the demonstration and her name omitted as a participant. In the event she was a participant, advise as to corrective action indicated.

6. Two of the participants in the demonstration are identified as a [redacted] The characterization of these individuals is limited to a statement from T-1 [redacted] that these two people are "communist sympathizers." Such a characterization, standing alone, is near meaningless and not desirable. When an individual is described only as a "communist sympathizer" by a person interviewed, there must follow some reasons for the description given by the person interviewed. This applies not only to citizens interviewed but to informants as well. As a matter of fact, it would appear that an informant should certainly be in a position to give his reasons for describing an individual as a communist sympathizer.

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Furnish advice as requested by return airtel as dissemination of letterhead memorandum being held in abeyance. Include amended pages where appropriate. Also advise the New York Office

Airtel to SAC, San Antonio
RE: CIRM
100-442529

which received a copy of referenced communication. Do not take any corrective action as to copies already disseminated.

The foregoing should be brought to the personal attention of the personnel responsible for the preparation and approval of referenced communications. They should be scored with form errors.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 1 1965
TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK

6-57PM EST URGENT 4-1-65 MFR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI --9--/100-442529/ AND BALTIMORE /100-23443/

----- BALTIMORE VIA WASHINGTON ENCODED -----

FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/

CIRM

[REDACTED] FURNISHED INFO ON THIS DATE

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CLARENCE JONES, ATTORNEY FOR MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WILL CONFER WITH KING THIS EVENING REGARDING KING-S ALABAMA BOYCOTT PLAN. JONES WILL STAY AT LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL. SOURCE HAD NO INFO REGARDING TIME OF JONES-DEPARTURE OR METHOD OF TRAVEL. PHOTOGRAPH OF JONES BEING FORWARDED TO BALTIMORE.

SND

WA...ALS

FBI WASH DC R RELAY

REC 5
EX. - 105

100-442529-863

APR 5 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO BA

CC-MR. S. APR 8 1965

F B I

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125)
 SUBJECT: CIRM
 MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
 SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALA.
 MARCH, 1965

ReBuairtel to Atlanta, 3/24/65.

The March 19, 1965, issue of the "Pittsburgh Press," a daily newspaper at Pittsburgh, Pa., contained an article entitled, "15 Clerics Here Off to Selma," which set forth the names of 15 clergymen who left Pittsburgh that day for Selma, Ala., where they would participate in the 5-day civil rights march on Montgomery, Ala.

On 3/29/65, [redacted]

[redacted] an established source, who has furnished reliable information in the past (protect identity), furnished the names of 128 students from colleges in the Pittsburgh area who traveled to Montgomery during 3/65, to participate in the demonstrations protesting voter discrimination.

The Pittsburgh indices contain no identifiable pertinent information regarding the clergymen or students referred to above.

Confidential informants who are familiar with some CP and related activities in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, advised during 3/65, that they could furnish no

100-442529-864
 3-Bureau (RM)
 1-New York (Info) (RM)
 1-Mobile (Info) (RM)
 1-Pittsburgh

REC-99

EX-102

20 APR 3 1965

DFW/alb
(6)C. C. [redacted]
Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

54 APR 12 1965

PG 100-15125

information concerning individuals from Western Pennsylvania or West Virginia who participated in the demonstrations protesting voter discrimination at Selma-Montgomery, Ala.

In view of the negative information developed in this matter, the above information is not being incorporated in a letterhead memorandum nor will this information be incorporated in Pittsburgh's next report.

F B I

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, INDIANAPOLIS (100-14403)(P)

CIRMMARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

Re Bureau airtels 3/16 and 3/24/65.

Contact with sources, security and racial informants fail to indicate Security Index, Reserve Index or other individuals of security interest to this office went to Selma or Montgomery, Alabama.

Further, a review of passenger lists for buses, airlines and private autos did not reveal any of the above individuals participating.

If information received or developed concerning individuals falling into above categories did go or will go in the future to Selma or Montgomery, Bureau and Mobile will be advised immediately and appropriate IHMS will be submitted.

10808 RB
 (3) - Bureau
 2 - Mobile
 2 - Indianapolis
 (1 - 157-141)
 PJF/jab
 (7)

REC-6

100-442521-865

20 APR 3 1965

G. C. Wick

E. INT. SEC.

66 APR 12 1965

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M E M O R A N D U M

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)
SUBJECT: CIRM

DATE: 3/29/65

Re Chicago airtel to the Director dated 3/25/65.

Attached hereto for the Bureau are three (3) copies and attached to each copy of this letter one copy of an informant statement concerning a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, held on March 20, 21, 1965.

This information was furnished by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 23, 24, 1965.

The original informant report is maintained in Chicago file [redacted]

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
4 - Baltimore (RM)
 (1 - 100-12076) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-10584) [redacted]
2 - Boston (RM)
 (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]
2 - Cleveland (RM)
 (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]
4 - Detroit (RM)
 (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-) (Negro American Labor Council)
 (1 - 100-) (CP, Strategy in Industry)
6 - Los Angeles (RM)
 (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]
 (1 - 100-) (CORE)
 (1 - 100-) (United Civil Rights Committee)
 (1 - 100-) [redacted]

(Copies cont. 11 page)

1cc & cc LHM
808 RB

79 APR 23 1965

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CG 100-41324

3 - Mobile (RM)

- (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
- (1 - 100-) (CP, USA, Political Activities)
- (1 - 100-) (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Com.)

33 - New York (RM)

- (1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
- (1 - 100-79717) (CP, USA, Political Activities)
- (1 - 100-89590) (CP, USA, Strategy in Industry)
- (1 - 100-89691) (CP, USA, Domestic Ad. Issues)
- (1 - 100-84994) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-27539) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA, Organization)
- (1 - 100-80634) (CP, USA, Farmers Matters)
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-13483) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-15946) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-48033) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-79025) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-83317) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-18065) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-16021) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) (Negro American Labor Council)
- (1 - 100-) (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Com.)
- (1 - 100-) (Council of Federated Organizations)
- (1 - 100-) (CORE)
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) (Revolutionary Action Movement)
- (1 - 100-) (Progressive Labor)
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]

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2 - Philadelphia (RM)

- (1 - 100-) (CIRM)
- (1 - 100-) [REDACTED]

(Copies cont. iii page)

CG 100-41324

2 - San Francisco (RM)

(1 - 100-) (CIRM)

(1 - 100-)

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7 - Chicago

(1 - A)

(1 - 61-867) (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

(1 - 100-) (CP, Strategy in Industry)

(1 - 100-18953) (CP, Organization)

(1 - 157-397) (RAM)

(1 - 100-36644) (NALC)

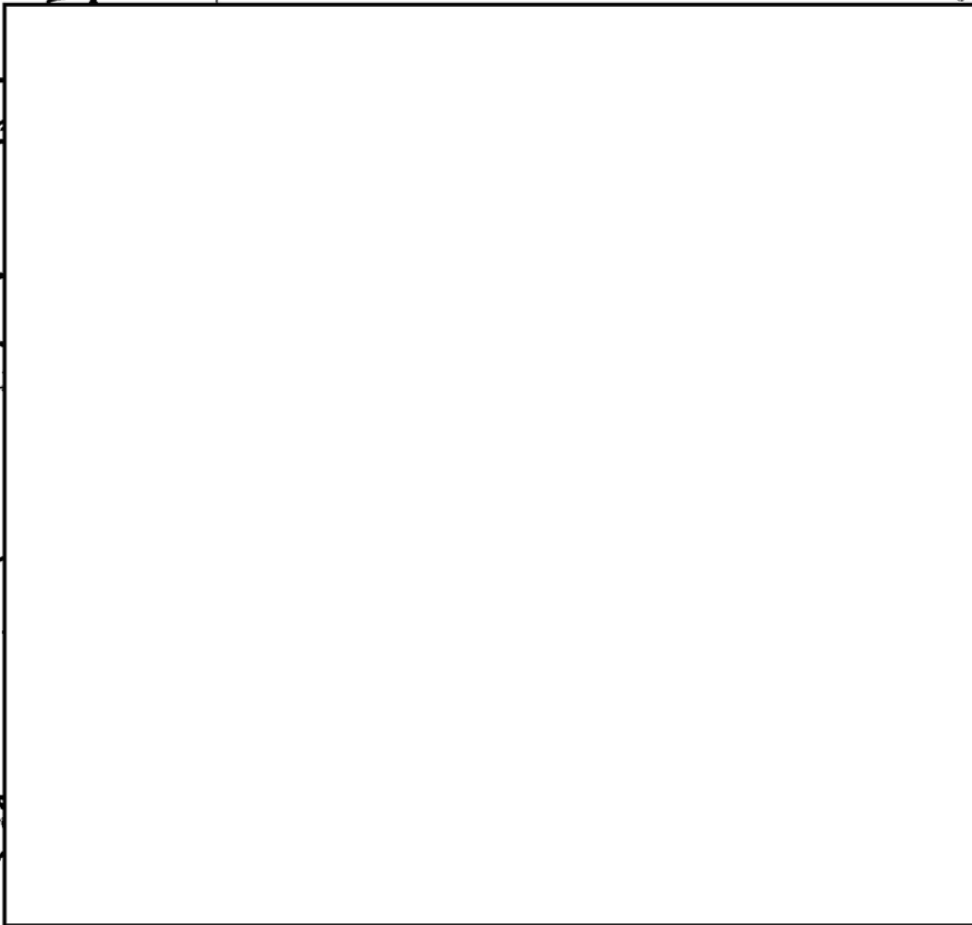
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PHK/rms

(68)

Chicago, Illinois
March 23, 24, 1965

A meeting of the National Negro Commission of the
Communist Party (CP), USA, was held on March 20 and 21, 1965,
in the Woodstock Hotel in Manhattan, ^{all} New York. Present at
the meeting were:



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ENCLOSURE

The discussion agenda was a main report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT followed by two sub-reports, one by [redacted] on the Negro-labor alliance, and one by [redacted] on trends in civil rights movement, all three reports to be given one after the other and then discussion from the floor.

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LIGHTFOOT's opening report, in essence, is as follows:

The tremendous significance in developments in Selma, Alabama, puts the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. If it will be successful, it could mark the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. It would mean more than any previous political struggle in terms of political progress. The registration features of the bill proposed by President JOHNSON will make possible changes in the entire world situation. In 1960, JOHN F. KENNEDY recognized that the Negro vote in the South could hold the balance of power for the entire South. The change in political structure of the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. It will be possible to restore what was lost in the reconstruction period. The question is what was behind JOHNSON's speech? There was a recognition on the part of

certain sections of the ruling class that there could be no stopping of the movement for equality and, therefore, it was necessary to try and control the development in favor of maintaining capitalism. This action by JOHNSON proves the correctness of the Party's line in the 1964 elections. In spite of all of the problems presented by the JOHNSON Administration's attack on North Viet Nam and his slowness in Alabama, it is inconceivable that with a GOLDWATER in the White House, any fight back would have been successful. It is of utmost importance that the coalition that brought about the defeat of GOLDWATER and is now acting in Alabama, this coalition must be further strengthened. JOHNSON, LIGHTFOOT continued, is a very skilled politician and they would have to give the devil his due. In spite of tremendous pressure and opposition, he has been able to keep the coalition together. However, the Party must not give up its political criticism of the Administration, even through the proposals of some amendments to the bill. There must be no more casualties in this civil rights struggle. There must be promotion of the civil rights fighters. The literacy tests must be thrown out completely. For labor, there must now begin their organizational

drive in the South. The line of struggle in the South is quite clear and the North must find ways to supplement this struggle. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. It was not until 1963, that the northern industrial cities actually got into the civil rights fight. The main struggle in the North has been centered around school boards and education. Now the struggle in the North must be how to use the vote effectively in determining political future. The main question is what happens in the Negro communities? This means the Party must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. A big void exists in the movement. The Party can no longer work like it did in the old days. We must work with existing organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement. Particularly is there a void in the Negro community. The civil rights organizations just do not penetrate into the ghetto. LIGHTFOOT continued that as far as life in the ghetto is concerned, the problems stem from the economic relationships in the ghettos. Particularly is this true when you think of the problems of Negro youth. It is impossible to continue much longer where Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. There

must be a program developed to combat this. LIGHTFOOT further indicated that the socialist perspectives of the Party must be enlarged and presented to the Negro community. We must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre. The role of the left in the struggle is of key importance. We must meet the ideological challenge that tries to exclude us from participation. Negro communists must fight for citizenship in the civil rights movement. Every district where there are Negro cadre, they must relate to the civil rights movement. LIGHTFOOT proposed that we try to initiate conferences in the Negro community dealing with the problems in that community. LIGHTFOOT further proposed that we must strengthen our Party's role in the South and that there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South. That, in essence, is LIGHTFOOT's report although it took some two hours. It mainly emphasized and re-emphasized the significance of the Selma developments and spent a great deal of time stressing the potential of that development.

The next sub-report was by [] on the Negro-labor alliance. The following is the essence of that report:

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[] indicated that the trade union movement is changing for the better in this period. Where there has been struggle in the trade union, it was only a moral approach to Jim Crow and it has mainly centered on small questions of solidarity to the civil rights movement. There was a time when there was head-on collision between the civil rights movement and the labor movement as reflected in the sharp battle at the San Francisco convention between GEORGE MEANY and A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. Following that struggle, the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) was formed in order to organize the Negro workers. The NALC never quite fulfilled its potential. There were many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past. Now there has been some breakthroughs. The trade unionist that was in charge of the civil rights program for the union has now been replaced by someone from United Auto Workers (UAW). This new head has taken a more vigorous position in regards to civil rights, and it was he who called for labor delegations to Selma and help organized some of them. The March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. MEANY was opposed to the March on

Washington, but the labor movement participated anyway.

[] concluded that the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. There have been some significant advances as a result of this pressure, and [] mentioned the examples of the brewery workers in New York who signed a new contract which will bring many more Negro workers into the shops and the equal opportunities pledge that the unions made, should be used to force them to end Jim Crow. There are still negative aspects and certain tensions that still exist, but the legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. As far as the trends toward the Negro-labor alliance, [] said the Washington march made a tremendous stride in that direction. In 1964, the UAW convention further consolidated that direction. However, if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles. The right to work laws must be repealed and the civil rights movement must help in that repeal. The Selma struggle, of course, must be supported by labor, and we must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace. There are over 1½ million Negroes in the trade union

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movement. Most of them are not in the skilled crafts. However, they do form a pressure group against labor bureaucracy. The organization of Negro caucuses in the trade union movement is a progressive thing. Some of the Negro workers would not agree with the struggle for super-seniority since many Negroes now have been in trade union movements for years. Many of the Negro trade union leaders are not leaders in the civil rights movement. The NALC did not quite make it because there was not an aggressive policy. The next step in substantiating the Negro-labor alliance is the development of the struggle on economic questions and in this we must activate the Negro trade unionists to play a more active role within the union.

HENRY WINSTON took the floor. WINSTON indicated that he was critical of two comrades who neglected their responsibilities at this meeting. One was [redacted] from Harlem who had the responsibility of being at the Party office to instruct the out-of-town delegates where the meeting was being held. [redacted] was two hours late and comrades from out-of-town had to wait outside in the cold until he arrived. [redacted] also had the responsibility to the meeting that he did not fulfill. When he indicated that these comrades

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should make a statement of apology and self-critically explain why they neglected their responsibilities, [] spoke and indicated he was sorry and recognized that he made a mistake but gave no explanation as to why. [] also apologized and indicated he had some article to get to "The Worker" and did not fulfill his other obligation.

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After the lunch break, a woman came into the hall (white with a foreign accent) and indicated she wanted to ask GUS HALL a question. She was immediately told it was a private meeting and she was shunted outside the hall. WINSTON later explained that GUS HALL had appeared on a radio program called Hot Line in New York, and the audience was asked to phone in questions. One question, GUS indicated, that he did not have time to answer; therefore, the lady said when she busted into the meeting Saturday, that she wanted an answer to her question. WINSTON said that he wonders where she got the address of the meeting, and he used that as an example to indicate the seriousness of the comrades who fail to handle their responsibilities in planning the meeting.

Upon return from lunch, the sub-report by []

[] from Chicago was given as follows:

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[] indicated that the trends he would speak about in the civil rights movement would be colored by the experiences in Chicago and would not necessarily reflect the situation nationally. However, some information has national implication. [] indicated that he would request that the tape recorder which had been running since the beginning of the meeting be stopped at a certain point because he would rather not have the remarks recorded. [] indicated that there was no one overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither organizationally nor ideologically. There are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The South is still the central area and the North is still a supplementary struggle. There is a broad coalition of forces, the main theme of tactics being non-violent direct action. The character of the forces in the leadership still remains middle class Negro in coalition with white middle class forces and students, particularly in the white religious community which is more active now. Secondly, some sections of the Catholic Church have become more active in the movement than the other religious communities. None of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community, and

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particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out. Negro and white youth play a substantially large role in the civil rights movement. There are some national trends that should be noted by the Commission. At this point, [] requested the tape recorder be turned off. [] indicated one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives, and [] indicated that after the Democratic national convention in 1964, the Freedom Democratic Party of Mississippi was rejected at that convention and the white liberal organizations became seriously alarmed. Under the leadership of the National Council of Churches, a series of conferences were held with the leaders of civil rights organizations, all except Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The character of these meetings was an attempt to control the developing civil rights movement under the leadership of the established liberal organizations, and they felt that SNCC was getting things out of hand. They destroyed the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO), they rebaited SNCC, and they threatened to withdraw funds from the project after their

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the events:
sed. Martin Luther

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[] said no, but the Party's responsibility is to concentrate on strengthening the working class base.

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3. Is the white liberal the main enemy? [] indicated no, but the fight for Negro leadership in the civil rights movement is key.

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4. Can freedom be won on the state monopoly capitalism?

[] indicated that this question could very well open up a useful debate in the civil rights movement and help develop socialist perspectives.

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[] further indicated the movement cannot continue without coming to grips with the economic problems of the Negro masses. [] then outlined the following tasks:

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1. All-out fight for unity of the movement;
2. The broadest unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people;
3. Ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement;
4. Consider for the North a left center in the ghetto.

Lastly, [] closed by lauding the Party's past role in the struggle for civil rights and indicated that the slogans the Party advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses, and even President JOHNSON now says, "We shall overcome."

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This was the end of [] report.

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The first speaker was [] from Philadelphia.

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[] indicated that [] report as far as she can see is an accurate description of the trends. CORE and SNCC in the South have become very closely aligned. The switch from the Mississippi Democratic Party to Alabama voter registration, however, was not a conscious shift. There had been activities in Alabama since 1962, led by SNCC. There was a followup of the Mississippi Freedom Party after the convention, and there is substantial struggle in that State. In Alabama, SNCC is the organization with the deepest mass base. There is some resentment in SNCC since they did all of the ground work then Reverend KING comes in and takes over the movement. There is tremendous pressure on the civil rights groups to become aligned to the JOHNSON Administration. The reason that SNCC has its prestige is because neither [] nor [] have ever been involved in White House discussions.

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Also in SNCC, there is the current of thought that a fundamental change with the social structure is necessary for freedom.

[] indicated that the problems of the ghetto is a peculiar problem in the North and demands concentration by the Party. The concentration should be on the economic

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problems, and these problems must be tackled seriously by the development of a program. The march that took place in Harlem in support of Selma indicates that the people of Harlem want the support in their struggles in the South, but they also demand that some action take place in Harlem itself.

[] indicated the basis of social change in the South is in the economic relationships of the South, and he has written an article which will be in the next "Political Affairs" which will go into detail. [] further indicated that Negro labor unity is growing around the question of political action. The Freedom Party of Mississippi deserves the widest support. If the Party can move on economic questions, it will help build the Negro labor alliance. There must be a struggle to get the right to work laws repealed. []

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indicated he agrees with the building of the Party in the South, and we must consider sending people to live in the South plus financial help. [] also indicated that the struggle for home rule in Washington, D.C. should demand serious attention.

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[] indicated that the sending of troops, for the nationalization of the National Guard of Alabama is a

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tremendous advance for the JOHNSON Administration. All the while JOHNSON was conducting activities to avoid sending of troops. Now the Party's task is to fight for the bill and to push for amendments to that bill.

[] stated that in Los Angeles, there were tremendous demonstrations in support of Alabama. The first ones were led by CORE around the Federal Building. Later, CORE gave up its leadership because of internal problems. There has been some discussion in CORE and SNCC as to what constitutes leadership. Some seem to feel that leadership means you only carry out what the rank and file suggests. There was formed in California a new organization called the United Civil Rights Committee under a Reverend BROOKINS. It was this organization that called the big march and has developed a sustained activity on Selma. ~~SAM KUSHNER~~ *Calif* helped in the ideological discussions in this civil rights committee to unify the approach to the march. The Party in California has many problems in understanding and developing a unified approach to the civil rights movement. [] also indicated it is necessary to link the struggle in the South with the fight against the war in Viet Nam. []

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also indicated that Negro cadre should be helped to play more of a role in the civil rights movement.

[] spoke again and indicated that the materials put out by the Party have been inadequate. Some of it, she said, has a negative effect. She indicated that "The Worker" sometimes messes up the stories. On the question of labor, she said there is little going on and some of it is late and there needs to be a program to step this up. [] also indicated she feels the Party must do more to present itself to the civil rights movement.

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The meeting on Sunday, March 21, 1965, opened with HOSEA HUDSON. HUDSON indicated that he did not believe the comrades who were criticized Saturday realized the seriousness of the problem. He gave an experience he had while working in the South where meetings were organized during the time the police were changing shifts. He indicated that gave them about five minutes to get together and any comrades who did not show up within that five minutes did not meet. HUDSON indicated LIGHTFOOT's report met with his agreement and indicated that President JOHNSON's speech on the right to vote would not solve

all problems. He further indicated this was not the first right to vote struggle in the South and gave certain experiences that the Party had when he was in Alabama. He further indicated that the Party must get out more educational material to help equip the freedom fighters in their struggle for Negro rights. He also agreed that the rank and file of the trade union movement in the South is not being mobilized by the leadership of the trade union movement to participate in the struggle.

MILDRED MC ADORY indicated that the right to vote movement can also be extended in the North and West because Puerto Rican and Mexican Americans are deprived of their right to vote on the basis of certain literacy tests that are on the law books. The right to vote bill must get rid of the poll tax. MC ADORY indicated that the unemployment rate in the Negro communities and the low income makes these problems of utmost importance in the Party's work, particularly among the youth. There must be support to the progressive parts of the problems in some agencies, particularly since these agencies have been rebaited and otherwise attacked. Even after training of Negro youth by some of these agencies, there are still insufficient job opportunities available. We should think of how to organize grass roots movements in the Negro community.

GUS HALL took the floor and indicated he wanted to speak only on one question--that is, the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. He quoted from articles from left wing other than communist publications which indicated the questioning of the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. HALL said that this is a serious challenge for the Party and must be met. HALL indicated that the authors of these articles try to narrow the working class down to fit their own conclusions. They eliminate the Negro workers, the white collar workers, the unemployed, the youth that have never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, the retired workers and the workers that actually run the automated machinery and they eliminate students of working class families. They almost narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions. The class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement are workers. After you pass through the few leaders of the movement who make up the articulate leadership, the rest are workers. HALL is writing an article called the Labor Negro Community which he intends to deal with these fundamental questions. There are two processes in

America, HALL indicated--the struggle of the working class for better living conditions and the struggles of the Negro people's movement for freedom. The objectives of the Party must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 elections. The fight against poverty can be one of the main examples. We in the Party must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

[redacted] from Baltimore indicated he had had meetings of the Negro Commission of the Baltimore CP prior to this meeting. He indicated in a very negative tone that there was extreme dissatisfaction with the method of carrying out decisions of the Negro Commission held in Chicago. [redacted] indicated that the analysis of what is happening in the Negro field is just not enough. The Party must evaluate its work and see how it can contribute. [redacted] was critical of the report by [redacted] because he felt it did not meet the problem. He was warmer to the report given by [redacted] because it tried to answer some of the problems. [redacted] indicated that in Baltimore, the Commission has asked what was the Party's status in all of these struggles? [redacted] also indicated that there should be a Party program outlined

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for all districts. [] wanted to know what happened to the proposals that the Commission made at its last meeting, and also the line of the national convention had not been re-evaluated. [] indicated they wanted national perspectives for the Party. [] concluded by indicating that the Party's position on NALC needed re-evaluation because he feels that this organization could be a weapon in building Negro-white unity in labor.

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The next speaker was EDWARD TEIXEIRA from Boston. He indicated that he was disappointed that "The Worker" was not placed on the agenda of the Commission because he feels very strongly that the paper could be a useful weapon in the struggle for civil rights. There has been massive demonstrations in the Boston area, and TEIXEIRA went on to describe those demonstrations. Nowhere was there any indication of any serious leadership being given by the Party in these demonstrations, although TEIXEIRA indicated that Party people had participated.

[] from Harlem gave an example of how the Party could help stimulate activities in the Negro community. He stated that CORE had started a Jobs For Youth

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project in Harlem, but had given it up after it ran into difficulty. A small group of Negro youth then took over the program and issued a statement to the community asking for support to a program to win jobs for Negro youth. They now have five full-time people working for only a minimum salary, and they have organized a community center. They solicited funds from the businesses of the community and trade unions, and they asked various business enterprises to list their job opportunities with them and they in turn turned them over to young people who participate in the center program. They also made contact with the legitimate agencies that have been in the field and are developing a cooperative working relationship with them. They have organized a sports program; they have developed relationships with the other civil rights organizations, and they have organized the parents of the young people. [] continued indicating that the Party did not have a program for its ghetto activities and, therefore, it is floundering. He further continued that Negro cadre must be released to work in the Negro community, and he criticized the national leadership for not seeing that the struggle in Selma would be a national highlight in the struggle

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for civil rights. Lastly, he was critical of the Party's youth program in that it did not have the ideological know-how to jump into the civil rights program.

GUS HALL interrupted to ask a question as to where in Harlem could there develop a conference around three questions--the elimination of the literacy tests in New York for voting; reapportionment and proportional representation,

[] indicated that he thinks it will be possible.

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[] spent a great deal of his discussion on insisting that we unite the struggle for Negro freedom with the struggle for peace. He further developed the point that the Negro youth had not been seriously reached by either the Party or the civil rights movement. He then spent time discussing the Negro intelligentsia. He indicated that independent of the Party, groups of Negro intellectuals have been meeting and discussing the future of the freedom movement. LEROY JONES, national Negro playwright, has been leading a group of cultural figures in such discussion. LEROY JONES' line is one of armed aggression and works closely with organizations such as Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM), the Unity Council and the "Progressive Labor" people. [] indicated that he has

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been fighting this line without too much success and in one instance, his life was threatened. There must be, [] continued, articles in "Political Affairs" combating the position of LEROY JONES, and all other publications we have in our influence should be used to combat this line. [] further indicated that we should reform the cultural commission of the Party and develop a discussion for an art program. We should try to amend the war on poverty bill so that it will include Negro artists. And lastly, the Party should reassess JESSE GRAY's program and JESSE GRAY himself and make a decision as to whether we support it or not.

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[] indicated that there had been a conference on the upper west side dealing with some questions of proportional representation and reapportionment and it may be possible that other conferences can be organized. [] indicated his agreement with [] report and particularly on the emphasis dealing with concentration on building the working class component to the civil rights movement. [] indicated that GUS HALL's article on the Negro labor community will be most helpful. The civil rights movement has a tremendous influence on the trade union movement,

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and the Party should help mobilize workers to the fight.

[] continued in his opinion, the NALC should be one of our major concerns. It is the instrument that can be used to move white workers into the struggle for freedom. The NALC is a labor-based organization and in New York, it helped negotiate an historic contract with the brewery workers and now it is moving into the building trades.

[] indicated that he felt uneasy because of an underestimation of how rough the fight to pass the right to vote bill will be. He further indicated that in []

[] speech, there was not much activity from organized labor and that disturbs him. He agreed with the emphasis on making a fight to promote the war on poverty and other economic questions facing the Negro community. He gave one experience of how the Party had helped stimulate a jobs opportunity center in San Francisco. [] also agreed that [] report was very stimulating and poses some serious questions for his area.

[] gave a statistical study of the status of the Negro people in the United States dealing with such subjects as income, economic status, housing, educational level,

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medical and life expectancy, statistics on death and birth rates. [] concluded by indicating that documents that come out dealing with the Negro freedom struggle should include these statistics that exposes the evils of the Jim Crow system.

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[] after giving a report on the demonstrations held in Detroit, mentioned the necessity for concentration on organizing Negro workers. He further indicated that the role of the Party must be more than just analyzing events, but individual Party members must commit themselves to the day-to-day activity of the civil rights movement.

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[] began to speak, but because of his heart condition, cut himself short and asked to be excused.

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[] spoke and indicated that the NALC has not out-lived its usefulness. It does not always have to be conducting street demonstrations to be effective. She feels that because it is made up of trade unionists, it knows how to negotiate with labor on some of the economic questions facing the Negro people. She went further to discuss problems of Negro youth in Harlem and asked that a program be developed to meet this need.

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[] was the last speaker and it was decided that HENRY WINSTON would summarize the discussion, which he did as follows:

WINSTON indicated that he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the Party. All ideological programs now have to be geared for a Party convention at the end of 1965. The Mc Carran Act may prevent the Party from having a public convention, but at any rate there will be a convention. If they are successful in beating back the Mc Carran Act, then we will have a public convention. We must now establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. This committee will be chaired by JIM JACKSON and will have the following members: []

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[] This committee should begin immediately to gather facts for the documents. The following were questions that must be considered in the drafting of such a document. WINSTON said the basic policy of the Party based on the 1964 elections is a sound policy:

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole? For example, WINSTON continued, we must expand

the contradiction of capitalism and how these contradictions relate to the Negro struggle--such questions of war and peace, the election policies and the Party.

2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro struggle today and answers by indicating that Alabama is the most industrialized State in the South. It has a strong working class and has an indigenous movement staffed by Negro workers with a long history of class struggles.
3. The document must give the Party position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro movement of the ability to win white allies.
4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. WINSTON explained that this is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. It would drown in blood the struggle for Negro rights and would set the movement back hundreds of years. Our Party must have a forthright position against violence and terror.
5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. WINSTON explained that the ultra-

left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority in the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country, and with the help of the other dark peoples of the world, this can be done. This, WINSTON indicated, is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States and these ultra-lefts counsel the Negro people to sit back and wait until their African and Asian brothers come over and liberate them.

6. A sixth question is on the Negro-labor alliance and the question there is how to strengthen this alliance and here the role of the Party is essential. We must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. This will lay the basis for solid Negro-labor unity. We must fight to end all poll tax. We must fight to end all terror in the struggle to wipe out the Dixiecrats from the political life of our country. The war against poverty should be part of this organizing drive in the South.
7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the Party among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.

Last but not least, although we are far behind, someone must add some information on the problems of the farm and the sharecroppers. WINSTON again reiterated he thought this was a good meeting and hoped that the decisions would be carried out.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then took the floor and indicated that WINSTON had taken care of summarizing the meeting, and since he had a few more minutes and a captive audience, he would give a few remarks on his trip abroad so as to bring this information to the Commission. LIGHTFOOT spoke about his travels; however, his remarks were not heard.

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 Tavel _____
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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

10:59 PM EST URGENT 3-31-65 WMB
 TO DIRECTOR (100-442529 AND 100-438794) AND ATLANTA (100-8670
 AND 100-5718)
 FROM BALTIMORE (157-833) 312335

CIRM; COMINFIL SCLC, IS-C.

RE ATLANTA RADIOGRAM MARCH 30 AND BUREAU AIRTEL MARCH 30.
 MARTIN LUTHER KING ARRIVED FRIENDSHIP INTERNATIONAL
 AIRPORT APPROXIMATELY 2:20 P.M. FROM NYC. MOTORCADE TO
 LORD BALTIMORE HOTEL, BALTIMORE ARRIVED 2:50 P.M. PUBLICLY
 ANNOUNCED SCHEDULE CALLS FOR BANQUET AT LORD BALTIMORE
 HOTEL THIS EVENING AT 8 P.M. BA CITY PD AFFORDING KING
 MAXIMUM SECURITY COVERAGE.

BALTIMORE WILL FOLLOW.

RECEIVED: 11:09 PM MLT

CC-808RB

REC-1

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 100-442529-868

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XEROX
 APR 5 1965
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Information contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be handled in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-34)

DATE: 3/29/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(157-1247)

SUBJECT: CIRM:

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT OF
THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC
PARTY CHALLENGE aka.
RACIAL MATTERS
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYlets to Bureau, 1/15/65 and 2/4/65; Bulet to
NY, 1/18/65.

Enclosed for Bureau and offices listed are copies of
LHM in above case. Sources utilized in attached communication
are identified as follows:

- ENCLOSURE
- 4-Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
 - 2-Jackson (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - 2-Washington Field (Encl. 2) (Info) (RM)
 - 1-New York (157-892) (RACIAL SITUATION, NY DIVISION) (42)
 - 1-New York (100-144869) (SUSAN KINOY) (45)
 - 1-New York (100-153481)
 - 1-New York (157-)
 - 1-New York (100-63507)
 - 1-New York (100-154089)
 - 1-New York (100-151867)
 - 1-New York (100-114236)
 - 1-New York (100-152509) (FARLEY WHEELWRIGHT) (46)
 - 1-New York
 - 1-New York

VJA:mbj
(19)

REC-33

100-442529 869

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: MAR 31 1965
HOW FORW: R/S
BY: J. H. H. / H. H.

EX-109

4-2
MAR 31 1965

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INT. SEC.

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EXP. PROC.

UNREC COPY 157-6-34
COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-6-34

68 APR 8 1965

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1247

Source #1
" #2
" #3
" #4
" #5
" #6

" #7
" #8
" #9
" #10
" #11



(concealed at his request)



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Attached LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect identities of confidential sources 1, 2, 4 through 11. Unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources might impair their future effectiveness and such impairment could have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Information copies are designated for JACKSON since general activity outlined herein supports the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and to WFO in view of the challenge to the seating of the regular Mississippi Congressmen in the Capitol

Enclosed LHM, together with LHM submitted 1/15/65, incorporates available information concerning the New York Committee for support of the MFDP challenge (NYC - MFDPC), and indicates that the activities of this group are directed generally to unseating the regular Mississippi Congressmen. Other incidental objectives of the group appear to be lending support from time to time to community endeavors such as the NYC school boycott and the recent welfare workers strike in NYC.

Of the elected officers of the NYC - MFDP, set forth in LHM dated 1/15/65, pertinent characterization available in NYO files concerns SUSAN KINOY. With respect to SUSAN KINOY there is no information available that she is or has been a member of the CP. Of individuals listed as members of various committees formed within the NYC - MFDPC, [redacted] and [redacted] were

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C.P. members NY

NY 100-153735
NY 157-1247

reported as CP members in 1958 and 1961, respectively. Review of files on these individuals reflects that they reportedly have been associated with JESSE GRAY, himself a Security Index subject of the NYO. Contact will be made specifically with [redacted] both of whom are familiar with JESSE GRAY and his associates, to determine if possible the extent of participation by [redacted] in the affairs of the NYC - MFDPC. Contact will also be made with other logical racial informants and security informants to determine the extent of any CP influence in captioned organization. Following this coverage a recommendation will be made to the Bureau concerning further investigation of the organization for possible Communist involvement.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

March 29, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529
New York 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge
Racial Matters

Reference is made to memorandum dated January 15, 1965,
entitled as above.

All confidential informants referred to in this
communication and in the Appendix attached have furnished
reliable information in the past. Characterizations of
individuals mentioned in this communication are set forth,
where pertinent, at the end thereof.

Confidential source number one made available on
December 23, 1964, printed material issued by the New York
Committee for Support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic
Party Challenge (NYC - MFDPC). This material indicated that
the New York Office for this committee is located at 514 West
126th Street, New York City. Coordinators in the New York Office
of the committee were listed as [REDACTED] of the Northern
Student Movement at the same address and [REDACTED] of Student
Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. *P.C.*

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Confidential source number two advised on December
31, 1964, that a meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held on December
29, 1964, at Manhattanville Center, 514 West 126th Street, New
York City. Only about eighteen members were present and
"freedom petitions" were circulated among those present to get
signatures in support of the challenge to the seating of the
regular Mississippi Congressmen. [REDACTED] was in charge
of the meeting.

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EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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your agency.

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R209 DEC 28 1970

100-442529-869
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

The same confidential source advised on January 8, 1965, that a general meeting of the captioned committee was held on January 5, 1965, at Manhattanville Center, New York City. It was stated at this meeting that [redacted] Chairman of the NYC - MFDPC was in Washington, D. C. at the time. [redacted]

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[redacted] Chairman of the Harlem Parents Committee, was the principal speaker. He urged the members present to boycott every new school to be erected in Harlem, claiming the children would only be attending a "Jim Crow" school and would be getting inferior education.

The same source stated that a general meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held at Manhattanville Center on January 12, 1965. William Strickland, Chairman of captioned committee, was the principal speaker. Discussed at this meeting was the text of a resolution challenging the seating of the five Mississippi Congressmen.

The same confidential source advised on February 4, 1965, that a meeting of captioned committee was held January 26, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. Only about five people were present at this meeting. Discussed were plans to contact Senators and representatives in a campaign to enlist their support for the challenge of the Mississippi Congressmen. (S) (U)

Confidential source number two advised on February 10, 1965, that an enlarged meeting of the NYC - MFDPC was held on February 9, 1965, at Manhattanville Center. There were approximately 25 people present, including supporters from Queens, Brooklyn, Bronx and Westchester. Informant stated that [redacted] as of February, 1965, was serving as Chairman and Susan Kinoy was serving as Recording Secretary of captioned organization.

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*Cover
NYC*
The same confidential source advised on January 19, 1965, that a rally was held at the Church of the Masters, 122nd Street and Morningside Avenue, New York City, January 14, 1965, at which 300 people were present. Jesse Gray of the

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Community Council On Housing, New York City, was one of the principal speakers. He came out in support of the strike by welfare workers in New York City. [redacted] of the NYC - MFDP stated captioned organization would support the welfare workers strike. [redacted] was present at this rally.

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The same confidential source advised on January 5, 1965, that on December 31, 1964, a reception for Mississippi students was held in the office of Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), Hotel Theresa, 2090 7th Avenue, New York City. This reception was given by Malcolm X, late leader of the OAAU, New York City, who was assassinated February 21, 1965. Malcolm X spoke at this reception and stated that he is supporting the MFDP.

The OAAU is characterized in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

An article in the "Long Island Press", December 28, 1964, page 2, reported that [redacted] Vice Chairman of the Long Island Coordinating Committee for Civil Rights, had announced the formation of a committee on Long Island to support the Mississippi challenge. Two members of the Executive Board of the Long Island Coordinating Committee were named as Co-Chairmen of the Challenge Committee, namely [redacted]

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[redacted] and [redacted] New York. The article further stated that the following members of the Challenge Committee would serve as Chairmen in the five congressional districts of Long Island:

"First District: [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] Second District: [redacted]
Bernard Schensul of Plainview. Third District: [redacted]
[redacted] Fourth District: Farley Wheelwright,
Central Nassau Unitarian Universalist Church, Garden City.
Fifth District: [redacted]"

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Confidential source number three advised on March 5, 1944, that [redacted] was on the Executive Committee of the Midwood Communist Party Club, Second Assembly District, Kings County, New York. [redacted] at that time held the position of [redacted] of his club.

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member
Confidential source number four on April 13, 1961, advised that the name [redacted] was as of April, 1961, maintained in the possession [redacted]

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Confidential source number five on April 11, 1961, advised that [redacted] as of that date was a member of the Communist Party, USA National Committee, a member of the New York State Communist Party Committee, and Chairman of the Kings County Communist Party [redacted]

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The "New York Guild Lawyer", monthly publication of the National Lawyers Guild, May, 1963, page 3, listed the name [redacted] as a member of the Board of Directors of the New York City chapter of the National Lawyers Guild for 1963. *NY*

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Confidential source number six advised on September 17, 1964, that the name [redacted]

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[redacted] New York, appeared on the mailing list of the National Lawyers Guild as of September, 1964.

It should be noted that Amityville is a village adjoining Babylon on Long Island.

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

The National Lawyers Guild is characterized
in the Appendix Section attached hereto.

Confidential source number seven advised on
November 20, 1958, that Jesse Gray had been
the organizer with the Harlem Region of the
Fulmer Communist Party but this position was terminated
during November, 1958. *member N.Y.*

Confidential source number eight advised on
January 24, 1964, that according to William
L. Patterson, Chairman of the New York District
Communist Party, Jesse Gray is no longer a
Communist Party member but is friendly to the
Communist Party.

Confidential source number nine advised in
December, 1953, that [redacted]
had been making an attempt to reach Susan
Kinoy, wife of Arthur Kinoy and had been
informed that the Kinoy's had moved to
Connecticut. (C) (U)

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Confidential source number ten advised May
11, 1961, that [redacted] as of
May, 1961, had been transferred from Club 1
to Club 3 of the Upper West Side Section
of the Communist Party.

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A mimeographed letter dated June, 1964, from
the National Lawyers Guild, Detroit, Michigan,
addressed to National Lawyers Guild members
included a brochure of the National Lawyers
Guild and listed many of the officials of the
National Lawyers Guild, Arthur Kinoy of New
York was one of several Vice Presidents of the
National Lawyers Guild.

NY *CONF*

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Communist Influence in Racial Matters;
New York Committee For Support of the
Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party Challenge

Confidential source number eleven advised
in 1960, that [] attended a meeting
of the Hollis Communist Party Club, Queens
County, as of May 31, 1960.

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APPENDIX

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times," a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI) who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principals." The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News," a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

A second confidential source advised on October 20, 1964, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) which is also headed by MALCOLM X.

FBI

Date: 3/25/65

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Phibby's

Barbados

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ReBuairtel to Chicago and New York dated 3/12/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 7 copies, and for each Office indicated 2 copies, of a LHM containing information regarding a meeting of the National Negro Commission, Communist Party (CP), USA, held in New York City on 3/20 - 21/65.

Source used for this information is

This memorandum is classified confidential inasmuch as the information therein, if divulged, could compromise a source of continuing value.

It should be noted that copies of this communication are not being designated for individual case files inasmuch as complete dissemination to all offices will be made by separate communication.

- 100-442529*
- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (RM)
 - 2 - Baltimore (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Boston (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Cleveland (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Detroit (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Los Angeles (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Philadelphia (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - San Francisco (Encl. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - Chicago
(1 - A) 134-1360

Alfred

Shush

100-442529-870

REC- 99

17 MAR 27 1965

EX-101

PHK/MS
(21)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 APR 14 1965

C C. Wick

Records
File cc in
100-3-69

XEROX
APR 5 1965

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Ques 2 HMM not in, as per 4/1/65. 2/20/65

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
March 25, 1964

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A source advised on March 23, and 24, 1965, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, was held at the Woodstock Hotel, New York City, on March 20, 21, 1965, with approximately 26 individuals in attendance from New York, Illinois, Michigan, Maryland, Massachusetts, California and Pennsylvania.

N.Y. According to this source, the opening report was given by Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. Lightfoot mentioned the tremendous significance of developments in Selma, Alabama, which puts the country at the brink of a new reconstruction era. He stated if this movement is successful, it could mean the end of Dixiecrat control of the South. Lightfoot related that the registration features of the bill proposed by President Johnson could make possible changes in the entire world situation. The change in political structure of the South could break the back of the reactionary bloc in Congress. Lightfoot stated the President's action proved the correctness of the CP line in the 1964 elections. He stated the CP must not give up its political criticism of the Johnson Administration. Lightfoot stated the literacy tests must be thrown out completely.

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Group 1

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declassification

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100-442529-870
ENCLOSURE

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Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Lightfoot further stated for labor, there must now begin an organizational drive in the South. The right to vote is the link that can move the coalition forward. He stated the CP must develop a program to meet the economic needs of the Negro community. He stated the CP could not work like it did in the old days since they must work with assisting organizations and develop initiatives that can spur the entire movement.

Lightfoot stated there is a void in the Negro community since civil rights organizations do not penetrate into the ghetto. Lightfoot also spoke of Negro youth, stating there must be a program to combat the fact that Negro youth are systematically excluded from the job market. He stated the CP must develop a program which helps build a socialist cadre.

Lightfoot proposed that the CP try to initiate conferences in the Negro community dealing with the problems in those communities. Lightfoot further proposed that the CP's role in the South must be strengthened and there be established in each district three-man committees whose sole responsibility will be to develop solidarity actions with the South.

The second report was given by [redacted], a N.Y. member of the CP, USA Negro Commission, on the Negro-labor alliance. [redacted] stated many tensions developed between the labor movement and the civil rights movement in the past; however, there have been some breakthroughs. He stated the March on Washington helped change the character and the attitude of the trade union movement on civil rights. [redacted] stated the civil rights movement acts as a powerful pressure force on the trade union movement. He stated there are still negative aspects and certain tensions still exist, but legal basis for progress has been made in the unions. He stated if there is to be solid support, the civil rights movement must move into the economic struggles which will link them directly with labor struggles.

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Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

[] stated the Selma, Alabama, struggle must be supported by labor, and the CP must find ways to strengthen the struggle for peace.

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The third report was given by [] a member of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA. [] related there was not an overall national center in the struggle for civil rights, neither organizationally nor ideologically. He stated there are many organizations and many forms of struggle. The character of the forces in the leadership of the struggle are middle class Negroes in coalition with white middle class forces and students. He related the white religious community is more active now, particularly in the Catholic Church. [] stated none of the civil rights organizations have a mass base in the Negro community and particularly among the working class sections of the Negro population. The trade union movement as such is not involved in the struggle although individual trade unionists speak out.

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[] related that one large area of struggle is the militants versus the conservatives. [] spoke of continued red-baiting and gaps that have been created between freedom fighters in the South and the national leadership of civil rights organizations. He stated the CP has the responsibility to concentrate on strengthening the working class base. There must be an all-out fight for unity of the movement; there must be a unified program on the economic problems of the Negro people; there must be ideological documents answering the many questions in the civil rights movement; and concentration given to establishing for the North a left center in the ghetto.

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[] closed by lauding the CP's past role in the struggle for civil rights, and indicated that the slogans the CP advanced in the past are now becoming slogans of the masses and even President Johnson now says, "We shall overcome."

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Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

According to this source, after these reports, various representatives gave their opinions of the reports as well as their feelings regarding the civil rights struggle. This source further advised that on March 21, 1965, the second session of the National Negro Commission meeting was held with further discussions by representatives from the various districts. During this session, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, took the floor and stated he wanted to speak on the downgrading of the working class that is taking place in certain left circles. Hall quoted from articles from left-wing publications other than communist publications, which articles questioned the role of the working class in the struggle for progress in this country. Hall stated these writers eliminate the Negro workers, the unemployed, the youth that never worked, the wives of workers, the youth of working class families, and others and thereby narrow the trade union movement and working class movement down to the few white officials of the trade unions. N.Y.

Hall stated the class composition of the Selma struggle indicates that the backbone of the movement is workers. He stated there are two processes in America-- first, the struggle of the working class for better living conditions, and second, the struggle of the Negro people for freedom. Hall stated the objectives of the CP must be to merge these into one unified struggle such as took place during the 1964 election. Hall stated the CP must guard against the downgrading of the working class.

According to this source, after further discussions by various individuals, Henry Winston, Vice Chairman of the CP, USA, summarized the meeting. N.Y.

Winston stated he felt the meeting was a milestone in the work of the CP and all ideological programs now have to be geared for a CP convention at the end of 1965. Winston stated the Mc Carran Act might prevent the CP from having a public convention, but at any rate, there will be a convention.

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Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Winston stated we must establish a resolutions committee to draft documents on policy for pre-convention discussion. He stated certain questions must be considered in drafting such a document, and these questions are as follows:

1. Is it possible to restrict the Negro question from the general framework of the problems of the country as a whole?
2. Why is Alabama the focal point of the Negro struggle today?
3. The document must give the CP position on such questions as are white liberals the main enemy? This question shows a lack of confidence by certain sections of the Negro movement of the ability to win white allies.
4. The document must answer the charge that individual terror or terrorism is a legitimate form of struggle. This is a position that supports the worst enemies of the Negro people. The CP must have a forthright position against violence and terror.
5. The question of civil rights as an issue for the minority and not the majority. He explained the ultra-left has the position that since the Negro people are part of the majority of the world, it is up to the Negro people to fight to take over the country and with the help of the other black peoples of the world, this can be done. Winston stated this is sheer cowardice because it denies the role of the Negro people in the United States.
6. Another question is on Negro-labor alliances and how it can be strengthened. He stated the CP must fight to move the trade unions into organizing the unorganized in the South. The war against poverty should be part of the organizing drive in the South.

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Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

7. The document must discuss concretely how to build the CP among the Negro people with particular emphasis on Negro youth.
8. Something must be added on the problems of the farm and sharecroppers.

Winston ended his summation by stating he hoped the decisions would be carried out.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Chicago, Illinois
March 25, 1965

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 4/1/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

VIAIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-66078)
RE: CIRM
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA - MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
March, 1965

Rebuairtel 3/24/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Mobile are copies of an LHM pertaining to travel of individuals with subversive backgrounds who traveled to Montgomery, Alabama during March, 1965.

Los Angeles has prepared a second copy of this LHM for its file for possible dissemination to Secret Service. Bureau should advise if it desires such dissemination.

[Redacted] Traffic Division,
Continental Trailways Bus System, 601 South Main, Los Angeles, advised 3/29/65, that his firm maintained no passenger manifest on the bus chartered by Los Angeles CORE for a trip to Selma, Alabama and return during the week of 3/19 - 26/65, and there was no way of determining the identity of the passengers on this bus.

Copies of the American Flyer Airlines and the Trans International Airlines manifests are being retained in Los Angeles file 100-66078-1A.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl 9)(RM)
- 1 - Mobile (Encl 1)(RM)
- 2 - Los Angeles

GBP/bjk
(6) AGENCY: ACTI, ONI, (100-442529)
DEPT: ISD, ORD, F

DATE FORW: 4/5/65

HOW FORW: S.F. P. 53

Approved: [Signature] 1965
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

XEROX

APR 7 1965

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UNREC

ICC AT+LHM 82843

Photo pp. 1, 4, & 6

Classified

CC TO	<i>Rempt</i>
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BY:	<i>CWL 18</i>



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LA 100-66078

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As other persons with subversive backgrounds are identified as having journeyed to Selma and Montgomery, this information will be furnished by supplemental letterhead memoranda.

The LHM is classified "~~confidential~~" because information from sources 1 through 15, tends to identify confidential information from confidential sources of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness.

Following is a list of sources utilized in enclosed

LHM:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

April 1, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-24-2021 BY: [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by SP2MAC/SPW
Declassify on: OADR 12/20/85
6-243589

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

[redacted]
American Flyer Airlines, Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif-
ornia, advised on March 26, 1965, that the following were
among the 99 persons aboard the American Flyer Airlines
Lockheed Electra or among 101 persons aboard an American Flyer
Airlines Lockheed Constellation chartered to fly them to
Montgomery, Alabama on March 24, 1965, and return to Burbank,
California on March 25, 1965:

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[redacted] A
Source number one advised on July 26 and 27, 1955,
that [redacted] was dropped from the Los Angeles County
Communist Party (LACCP) in the Spring of 1955 for personal
reasons. She had no personal political differences with
the LACCP and would furnish financial assistance to the
Party from time to time.

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[redacted] A
[redacted] voluntarily appeared before the House
Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D.C.
in June, 1958 and admitted under oath that he was a
member of the Communist Party (CP) in Hollywood, California
for ten years up until 1949, but he declined to identify
others in the CP because of a faulty memory.

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-871
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

[REDACTED]

Source number two advised on August 13, 1953, that [REDACTED] was a member of an unknown division or section of the LACCP in the Summer of 1953, and her services were probably being utilized by some unknown functionary of the LACCP.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
the Pacifica Foundation, testified before a Federal Communications Hearing Committee in Los Angeles on December 16, 1963, that she was not then a CP member, but that she had been a CP member in 1944 for less than one year and had no connection with the CP after leaving it.

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[REDACTED]

Source number three advised on April 9, 1964, that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
was then a member in good standing of the Hollywood - Beverly Hills Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) (see appendix).

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
advised February 26, 1964, that [REDACTED] were members of the CP in Greenwich Village, New York City, during the period 1954 to January, 1957.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

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[redacted]
Source number four advised on December 15, 1964 and January 13, 1965, that [redacted] Los Angeles, had meetings of Discussion Unlimited (see appendix) on December 11, 1964 and January 8, 1965, at her home. (U)

[redacted]
Source number five advised on December 26, 1949, that one [redacted] California, was a member of the NLG in 1949.

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[redacted] born [redacted] at [redacted] and employed in 1951 by the Wage Stabilization Board at Los Angeles, home address 10943 Sampson Avenue, Lynwood, California, in application for Federal employment stated that he joined the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in 1938, as an undergraduate at the University of Chicago, and dropped his membership in 1939.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted]
Source number six advised during the period November 2, 1960 to July 19, 1961, that [redacted] attended several meetings of the Independent Student Union (ISU) (see appendix) at Los Angeles, during the period October 25, 1960, to July 5, 1961.

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

[REDACTED]

Source number seven advised March 23, 1959, that [REDACTED] was a current member of the CP, Michigan District.

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[REDACTED]
Trans International Airlines, 1350 North Highland, Los Angeles, advised March 29, 1965, that the following were among 101 persons aboard an Trans International Airlines Lockheed Constellation, chartered to fly them to Montgomery, Alabama on March 24, 1965, and return to Burbank, California on March 25, 1965:

[REDACTED]

Source number eight advised February 8, 1957, that [REDACTED] represented the Houston CP at a Texas State CP Conference held January 13, 1957.

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[REDACTED]

Source number six advised during the period July 19, 1961, to November 13, 1961, that during the period July 5, 1961, to November 8, 1961, [REDACTED] attended six meetings of the ISU in the Los Angeles area.

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[REDACTED]

Source number nine advised March 20, 1964, that an announcement was made at a meeting of the South Central Club, Moranda Smith Section, Southern California District CP on March 18, 1964, that [REDACTED] a member of the club, had requested that she be dropped from the CP but that she would continue to contribute to the support of the CP. (S) (U)

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

[REDACTED]

Source number ten advised on October 11, 1963, that [REDACTED] attended the annual encampment of a Los Angeles Local of the SWP (LAL-SWP) (see appendix) on September 7, 1963.

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[REDACTED]

Source number eleven advised on November 16, 1964, that [REDACTED] a member of the Executive Board of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) of Los Angeles, attended a reception sponsored by the "People's World" (PW) on November 12, 1964, in Los Angeles. (U)

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The PW is a west coast communist newspaper.

[REDACTED]

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Source number twelve advised November 3, 1952, that the Burbank Chapter of the Independent Progressive Party (IPP) (see appendix) held a meeting at the home of [REDACTED] (U)

[REDACTED]

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Source number thirteen advised on February 9, 1965, that [REDACTED] was a current member of the Executive Board of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms (CCPAF) (see appendix).

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
March, 1965

Source number fourteen advised March 29, 1965, that it had been learned that [redacted] [redacted] had journeyed to Montgomery, Alabama with Helen [redacted]

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Source number thirteen advised on April 6, 1964, that an Executive Board meeting of the CCPAF was held recently at the home of [redacted] [redacted] (U)

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Source fifteen, who has been familiar with CP activity in the Los Angeles area and in the Southwestern states in the past, advised March 29, 1965, that he flew to Montgomery, Alabama on one of the above chartered flights on March 24, 1965, and returned on March 25, 1965. He stated that he observed no one known to him as active in, or connected with the CP, nor did he note the presence of anyone who has acted as an apologist for communism in the past. He added that he could detect no communist influences during his brief stay in Alabama and that any such influences would have been most unwelcome to the leaders of the march.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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APPENDIX

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations", revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 43-44, describes this committee as follows:

"The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms * * * specializes in propaganda aimed at abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities and discrediting the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Created in Los Angeles in 1952, the front organization is run by [redacted] an identified Communist who recently resumed the full-time, paid post of executive secretary after approximately a year's leave of absence to assist in a similar campaign by another front in New York City, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

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"When the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings in Los Angeles, September 2-5, 1958, to inquire into the nature of the Party's recent reorganization in California, the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms sponsored a series of public meetings to protest the hearings and the very existence of the Committee. Communists subpoenaed as witnesses were guests of honor.

"At this time, leaders of the party's Southern California District, were mobilizing Communists in the area for participation in an intensified campaign to abolish this committee of Congress. How the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms served the party in this effort was revealed by (Communist Party) District Chairman [redacted] in a report to the party's Southern California District Council on September 21, 1958. [redacted] declared that the party preferred public protest meetings to be held by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms rather than under party auspices because Communists could attend without danger of being exposed as members of the party. She also noted that Communists scheduled as congressional committee witnesses could not appear beforehand at openly Communist rallies without creating the impression that the party was conspiring with witnesses to withhold information from the committee."

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(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 259 on the Southern California District of the Communist Party, April 3, 1959, pp. 7 and 8.)

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DISCUSSION UNLIMITED

Records of the Division of Corporations, California State Department of Investments, Los Angeles, California, indicate that Discussion Unlimited filed its Articles of Incorporation as a nonprofit corporation, with the Secretary of State, Sacramento, California, on or about June 4, 1963, noting its principal site of office as Los Angeles County, California. The aims and purposes of the organization, as listed in the Articles of Incorporation, are "... to promote full and open discussion on our society and problems."

A source advised on May 8, 1963, that Discussion Unlimited actually was originated in Los Angeles, California, in May, 1962, and was composed largely of a number of present and former Communist Party members who assist in staging panel forums and in promoting such events. Original coordinator of the group was [redacted] who in 1961, was educational director of the Southern California District Communist Party.

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This source was recontacted on May 15, 1964, and indicated that the basic concept of Discussion Unlimited has not changed. It continues to present "left ideas" to at least partially non-committed audiences. It proposes to develop special activities around various issues on an irregular basis. It is not a membership organization, and does not hold regular meetings as such, but rather is strictly a forum type organization.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY (IPP)

An informant advised on December 11, 1956, that the IPP was formed in California in 1948 and went out of existence following the 1954 election when it failed to poll sufficient votes to retain its place on the ballot.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised, December 1, 1961, p. 85, describes the IPP as follows:

Characterized as "the California section of the national Progressive Party." "The Progressive Party, including its California branch, certainly ranks as one of the largest and most successful fronts ever created by the Communists."

(Committee on Un-American Activities Annual Report for 1956, House Report 53, February 11, 1957, p. 34.)

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION

On May 17, 1962, a source advised that the Independent Student Union (ISU) was formed by a group of Los Angeles City College students in March, 1960.

The preamble to the ISU constitution states in part:

"We, the members of the ISU, are dedicated to giving our energies to building a world of peace, wherein the peoples of all lands will not have to live in constant fear of nuclear, biological and chemical warfare.

"We pledge our efforts to ending of all social inequality based upon race, creed or national origin and to further the eradication of discrimination in all walks of American life.

"We affirm the right and value of both students and instructors to take an active role in the political life of the nation, and believe that no restriction should be placed upon the free expression of ideas and opinions within and outside the classroom."

The source stated that the ISU was originally controlled by three co-chairmen, one of whom was [redacted] a member of the Southern California District Communist Party (CP). In September, 1960, [redacted] was elected to be president of the ISU and served until April, 1961. In September, 1961, he was again elected president of ISU and served until May, 1962, at which time the ISU was dissolved because it had outlived its purpose and usefulness and absorbed into a new Communist Party youth front group known as the Youth for Peace and Socialism.

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The source stated the ISU during its existence claimed to have a membership of 200; however, average attendance at meetings did not exceed 30-40 at the most. The ISU did have members on most of the major college campuses in the Los Angeles area; however, membership in the ISU did not necessarily indicate sympathy toward the CP.

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APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 20, 1964, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 5, 1964, that the National Lawyers Guild has chapters in various cities and that the Los Angeles Chapter and the Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter are affiliated with it.

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations," revised December 1, 1961, page 121, describes the National Lawyers Guild as follows:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950).
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the***National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'

APPENDIX CONTINUED

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

"(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91)."

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
April 1, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
 MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
 Selma - Montgomery, Alabama
 March, 1965

Character

Reference Letterhead memorandum dated and
captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Unrecorded serial dated *3-31-65* pulled from this file
under court order of U.S. District Judge John Lewis
Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives..

baumgardner
old Supervision)
S.F. Phillips

4-5-65

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (100-41324)
From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

**MARCHES PROTESTING VOTER DISCRIMINATION
SELMA-MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
MARCH, 1965**

28622

ReBuairtel 3-24-65 which instructed your office to submit the identities of individuals with subversive backgrounds who participated in marches in the Selma-Montgomery, Alabama, area during March, 1965. Particular attention was to be given to the identities of individuals on the Security Index (SI) and Reserve Index.

Reurairtel 3-31-65 which enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) of same date. It was reported on page 3 of the LHM that, according to a source of your office, a discussion took place at a recent meeting of the Chicago Urban League where it was speculated as to who might be in Alabama participating in the civil rights demonstrations. During this discussion the only name mentioned was that of [redacted]. The LHM reported a characterization of [redacted] indicating former attendance at Communist Party club meetings and information to the effect that as of 1964 she was described as a Marxist.

[redacted] is a SI subject, your office origin. In view of her subversive background, it is most desirable that some positive determination be made as to whether or not she did go to Alabama during March, 1965. It is believed that the speculation that she might go dictates that her whereabouts be resolved. Immediately determine whether or not she did go to Alabama and advise by airtel, including appropriate amended pages. If she did go, that fact should be reported. If she did not go, the information concerning her should be deleted. Designate copies of your return communications to Mobile. Expedite as dissemination LHM being held in abeyance.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SFP:snp

(5)

MAILED 25

APR 5 1965

COMM-FBI

APR 8 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

REC 12

19 APR 6 1965

EX-100

872

UNITED STATES G.

Memorandum

TO: SAC, NEW YORK (Your file 100-153735) DATE: 4/1/65

FROM: Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 100-442529)

Room No. 808-R.B.

SUBJECT: CIRM

☐ Post in file and
destroy 0-1
(For SOG use
only)

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☒ 2. ReBulet 3/1/65 concerning interviews re HARRY WACHTEL.
☒ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted
☐ report
☒ letter ☐ 90-day progress letter ☒ will be submitted 4/12/65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☒ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal

☐ Inquiry

☒ Investigation

☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ letter
☐ report ☐ letterhead memo

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 1 1965	
FBI - NEW YORK	

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PITTSBURGH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/6/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1 - 10/31/69
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.	TYPED BY jsk
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE:

Pittsburgh letter to Bureau dated 7/31/69.

-P*-

LEAD:

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM) 1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM) 1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM) 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-296 NOV 12 1969 INT. SEC.	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: AGC, OSI, SEC. SER:						
Request Recd.	DATE: 11/17/69						
Date Fwd.	HOW FWD:						
How Fwd.	BY: [Signature]						

57 NOV 19 1969

1 cc. rpt 806 9/12

PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information from PG T-1 and PG T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS:

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Location</u>	
PG T-1 is		b3
PG T-2 is		b7D b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of:

LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.
11/6/69

Office: PITTSBURGH, PA.

Date:

Field Office File #:

100-15125

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CPWP members are attempting to contact leaders of the Black Construction Coalition to inject the Marxist viewpoint into the fight for more craft jobs for Negroes. CPWP members distributed leaflets at construction sites indicating that black and white workers should get together against the common enemy.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

PG T-1 advised on September 22, 1969, that the Industrial Club of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP), held a meeting in the Pittsburgh area on September 8, 1969. The informant advised that it was reported at this meeting that two black members of the CPWP have been asked to attempt to contact one of the leaders of the Black Construction Coalition (BCC) to set up a meeting with other leaders of the Coalition to try to get them to inject the Marxist viewpoint into the fight for more craft jobs for Negroes.

It is noted that the BCC, a loosely formed coalition of black organizations, has been conducting negotiations with representatives of the Master Builders Association and various construction unions in the Pittsburgh area in an attempt to obtain additional employment as well as union membership for black people in the construction industry. The BCC has also conducted demonstrations at various construction sites in the Pittsburgh area in furtherance of its objectives.

PG T-2 advised on October 13, 1969, that a CPWP Industrial Club meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area on October 2, 1969. The informant advised that at this meeting, EDWARD BORTZ read a letter he was sending to the "Daily World" regarding the BCC. Informant advised that this letter was also given to the CPWP member who was to contact one of the BCC leaders and the letter was to be used as the basis for talks with the BCC leaders.

PG T-2 advised on September 26, 1969, that as of that date, EDWARD BORTZ was a member of the Executive Committee, CPWP.

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist publication.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PG 100-15125

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On August 18, 1969, PG T-2 advised that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the CPWP was held in the Pittsburgh area on August 13, 1969. The informant said that at this meeting, EDWARD BORTZ announced that CPWP members had recently distributed leaflets at construction sites in Pittsburgh. According to BORTZ, these leaflets stated that black workers are not fighting against white workers, but that all workers should get together against the common enemy, the Master Builders Association.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-15125

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

November 6, 1969

Title

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY -C

Reference

**Report of Special Agent
LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.,
dated and captioned as above,
at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

November 5, 1969

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: MAR 6 1986 1678RFPK//
11/20/91 F-12/11/91 9803 RDD/RMS (6/1/92)
83-1719~~

~~SECRET~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JOM/LS
REASON 1.1
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE 11-5-89
DECLASS 54688 88514
735-4~~

~~10-11-84
Classified by 8972TDK//
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/SCK/Levison
83-1719~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On November 4, 1969, a confidential source ad-
vised [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

~~Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11/1/77
LED/bja~~

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class.
DATE 1/6/88 JJP/ass~~

100-442529 2962

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~

b7D

[REDACTED]

Regarding this issue, no final decision was
reached during the discussion, and source understood fur-
ther discussion would be held at a later date.

~~(S)~~

- 2 -

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 5, 1969

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C; RACIAL MATTER

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/20/69

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
(CIRM)
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Memphis letter to Bureau 8/13/69.

This letter is submitted in lieu of a quarterly report during the quarter 8/1-10/31/69.

During this quarter the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning CIRM within the territory covered by the Memphis Division. Any subsequent information in this regard will be handled and reported in accordance with existing Bureau instructions.

REC-94

ST-110

100-442529-2963

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3570) (Info) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Memphis
LJO:LF
(7)

17 NOV 24 1969

INT. SEC.



NOV 28 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 11/13/69

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (157-3077) (P)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A
UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM,
(NCUFAP), SPONSORED BY BPP
7/18 - 21/69
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
RM; ARL
(OO: SAN FRANCISCO)

b3
b7E

Re San Francisco airtel to Bureau, 7/22/69 and
San Francisco airtel and LHM, 7/5/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for
listed offices three copies each of an LHM captioned as above.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
 / ENCLOSURE
(1-100-439048) (SDS)
(1-100-442529) (COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
IN RACIAL MATTERS)
- 3 - San Francisco (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-3872) (NCUFAP)
(1-157-3055) (BPP)
(1-100-SDS)
- 3 - Chicago (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-NCUFAP)
(1-157-1291) (BPP)
(1-100-40903) (SDS)
- 3 - Los Angeles (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-NCUFAP)
(1-157-1618) (BPP)
(1-100-SDS)
- 3 - New York (Encs. 3) (RM)
(1-157-NCUFAP)
(1-100-161993) (BPP)
(1-100-SDS)
- 4 - Miami (1-157-3077)
(1-157-2646) (BPP)
(1-100-15128) (SDS)
(1-100-15058) (COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
RACIAL MATTERS)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
167 NOV 17 1969

LCP:cmr
(19)



5010-103-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MM 157-3077

The information in the LHM is being furnished to the Bureau and listed offices for information inasmuch as it contains an unsolicited analysis of the Oakland, California BPP conference held on July 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1969.

The source used in the LHM is [REDACTED] who requested that his identity be kept confidential.

b6
b7C
b7D

The information was received by SA JOHN C. MENTON on October 30, 1969.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-3077

Miami, Florida
November 13, 1969

RE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A
UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM,
(NCUFAF), SPONSORED BY BLACK
PANTHER PARTY, JULY 18-21, 1969
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

The San Francisco, California Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), has previously submitted communications concerning the National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism, (NCUFAF), sponsored by the Black Panther Party, (BPP) July 18 through 21, 1969, Oakland, California.

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the Appendix of this memorandum.

On October 30, 1969, a source made available a memorandum dated September 12, 1969 from ISALAH TERMAN of the American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations, New York City, New York. This memorandum contained an enclosure setting forth a memorandum dated August 29, 1969 captioned "Black Panthers - United Front Against Fascism". Xerox copies of the memorandum and the enclosure follow:

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

MEMORANDUM

165 East 56th Street, New York 22, N. Y. • Plaza 1-400

from desk of ISAIAH TERMAN
Director of Communications and Servicing

September 12, 1969

To: JCRCs
From: Isaiah Terman
Subject: Black Panthers - United Front Against Fascism

In regard to the attached memorandum, which reports a conference sponsored by the Black Panther Party in Oakland last July, Milton Ellerin, director of AJC's Trends Analyses division, notes:

In yet another switch in emphasis and tactics, the Black Panther Party is now seeking rather than eschewing white allies, and appears to be veering toward the electoral process in lieu of revolution as a vehicle for bringing about change in the United States.

The memorandum reports, among other things, the participation of radical groups of Jewish students in the conference and a projected drive for community control of police departments. It is forwarded to you as a matter of interest and information (and there could be spillover in some communities), but it is not for publication.

Encl.

2

8/29/69

BLACK PANTHERS - UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISMMEMORANDUM

A three-day conference, widely heralded in left-wing circles as a process which would give birth to a United Front Against Fascism, was held in Oakland, California July 18, 19, 20 under the sponsorship and direction of the Black Panther Party.

If nothing else the conference underscored the ephemeral quality of the Panthers' political orientation which has run the gamut from adoration of Mao tse-Tung to a working relationship with the Communist Party USA, from a revolutionary and racist movement to one now apparently advocating a united front with white leftists in order to achieve its objectives through the election process.

Planning for the conference was believed to have begun approximately one year ago in informal sessions between Panther leaders and remnants of the Peace and Freedom Party at a time when each, for its own reason, felt the need for support from other militant groups. Planners of the conference originally hoped and indeed anticipated that the beginnings of an American Liberation Movement - an American Viet Cong - would develop from their joint deliberations. As recently as the May 25, 1969 issue of the Black Panther publication, the conference was adver-

tised as 'A Poor Black and Oppressed Peoples' Revolutionary Conference for a United Front Against Fascism.'

Precisely who participated with the Panthers in the detailed planning of the conference is unclear, but Chairman Bobby Seale claims that some 50 groups "put the conference together."

Reporters at the conference and other observers note that SDS leaders, representatives of women liberation groups, Hippies, Communist Party' functionaries and personalities from a myriad of white left-wing organizations were clearly identifiable as participants.

The objectives of the conference were previously announced as: Laying the basis for development of a political program for all the poor, black workers and people of America; community control of police on a national scale; freedom for all political figures, and self-defense. Actually the convocation, which consisted of two conferences daily - evening sessions being held in the Oakland Auditorium, and daylight conferences in the DeFremery Park (renamed Bobby Hutton Park for the occasion), consisted of panel discussions on the following topics: Women vs Fascism, Workers vs Fascism, Students and Education vs Fascism, People's Health and Fascism, Religion vs Fascism, American Servicemen vs Fascism, Political Prisoners and Political Freedom, and mass workshops to discuss community control of police and the formation of national committees to combat Fascism in the United States.

Estimates of attendance at the conference ranged from

4

2,000-5,000 according to newspaper reports and on-the-scene observers. There seems to be no doubt that although the Black Panthers were the conveners and the dominating force at the conference, black participants were in the distinct minority. Very few people over 30 were in attendance, and there was no representation at the conference from such groups as CORE or SNCC or for that matter any significant representation from other black groups. Again, estimates vary, but a consensus of reports filed by observers suggest that white participation was approximately 85%.

Greetings and best wishes were received from a number of foreign student groups, including Coordinating Committees of the Mexican Student Movement, and the Tokyo Communist League. Registration fees were \$4.00 prepaid, \$6.00 at the door.

The proceedings began on a discordant note as each delegate was frisked at the door by black security guards, Progressive Labor Party, representatives having gained admittance, sought to shout down the Panther speakers. (They were subsequently barred from conference meetings but continued to distribute leaflets outside of the conference meeting grounds condemning the proceedings).

The keynote address was delivered by veteran Communist Party theoretician Herbert Aptheker who, according to all observers present, droned on interminably with a historical analysis of fascism. A restless and unappreciative audience began hooting and shouting him down for a variety of reasons, not the least of which was the fact that he continued to speak well after 11 P.M. at the expense of the two hours allocated for a discussion of

5

Women vs Fascism. All-in-all more than 50 speakers addressed the conference during the three-day period.

Repeated throughout the conference was the theme that racial discrimination in any form could not be tolerated any longer. Yet despite repeated disavowals of racism and separatism, Panther functionaries were observed sitting in a closely knit semi-circle at the rear of the auditorium during the proceedings.

The final sessions of the conference were devoted to formulating plans for a massive nationwide campaign to secure black, brown and white community control of the police, and that concerted efforts would be made to create across the country 150 local Committees To Combat Fascism. Delegates were urged to participate in the forming of such committees in their respective communities. It was further agreed to intensify the campaign for the release of political prisoners - this to be carried on in cooperation with the National Lawyers Guild, and that a follow-up conference would be held in October or November in Oakland at which time they would seek to put together an effective organizational structure.

Despite the fact that the Black Panthers, as have other leftist groups, consistently glorified Al Fatah, and have expressed sympathy for the Arab cause, there was no discussion at the conference pertinent to Israel or Jews. A number of radical Jewish student groups attended the conference (those identified were the Jewish Liberation Project of New York City, the Jewish Radical Community from Los Angeles; Union of Jewish Students from San Francisco and Berkeley, California, the Chavarim of the Third World, St.

Louis; The Ashomer; American Students for Israel; Jews for Urban Justice, Jews for Revolutionary Democracy; and a new group identified as "The Jewish Conspiracy." The bulk of these Jewish student groups were described as being pro-Israel but frustrated and disillusioned with the American Jewish community. Insofar as it was able to be determined, the Jewish student radicals known to be in attendance readily identified themselves as Jews deeply concerned with democracy and religious freedom in Israel. Indeed, some 30 Jewish radicals manned a table with an array of pro-Israel material, which gesture provoked no adverse reaction.

There has been considerable speculation about Communist Party influence with the Black Panthers, and the extent of Communist Party involvement in the conference proceedings. There would appear to be little doubt, however, that there was a Communist Party presence during the proceedings, and that some sort of working relationship has crystalized.

Student observers at the conference report that the conference resembled nothing more than a Communist Party Convention what with the hallmarks being the promulgation of a rigid and dogmatic ideology and no tolerance for opposing points of view. As previously noted, Herbert Aptheker was the keynote speaker. Greetings were received from William L. Patterson, a veteran member of the National Committee of the Communist Party USA who, according to the Daily Worker of July 18th, was one of the conference sponsors. Communist Party National Committeeman from Oakland, Roscoe Proctor, was noted as being in attendance at most of the sessions

as was Archie Brown, a well known west coast communist. Jack Mabley, a seasoned Chicago newspaperman writing in the publication Chicago Today reported: "There was a feeling in Oakland that the Communist Party was bankrolling the meeting and calling the shots."

Apparently taking cognizance of the widespread rumors, perhaps evasively, Bobby Seale in his closing speech specifically denied Communist "control." Mark Rudd, National Secretary of SDS, who during the proceedings was close to the conference leadership, felt compelled to be more pointed. Writing in New Left Notes for July 24th, he declared: "To the extent that the Black Panther Party has turned to the Communist Party for alliance and material aid it represents more the failure of the revolutionary Left to provide the support necessary for the Panthers to survive than weaknesses within the Panthers."

The Daily World of Friday, August 11th spoke glowingly of the conference as the first small step forward to the creation of an anti-Fascist United Front. Whatever the fact may be concerning the degree of Communist influence in the Black Panther movement, beginning with the October 19, 1963 issue of the Black Panther publication, which featured a front page banner headline proclaiming: "Chairman Mao's Great Statement Points Out The Direction Of Struggle For The Black People In The United States," through the May 11, 1969 issue which pledged "support for the just struggle of Afro-Americans from Chairman Mao," the Black Panther movement glorified Mao tse-Tung and the Chinese Communists. Abruptly

from that time on there has been no reference to Chairman Mao or his philosophy in Black Panther publications.

Supporting the thesis that currently there is "some relationship" between Communist Party USA and the Black Panthers is Panther leader David Hilliard's statement in the August 3rd issue of The Black Panther that the Communist Party "actually came out and did some degree of work to put the conference over." In a subsequent interview with Art Goldberg which appeared in the August 16th issue of The Guardian, Hilliard elaborated on the relationship. Said Hilliard: "We are not aligned with the CP. The CP is an autocracy controlled by Gus Hall. We are aligned with factions within the CP who want to move forward to a better society. These are the people we worked with on the conference and those are the people we will continue to work with."

CONCLUSION

As with some other facets of the conference, the end result is subject to much speculation. On the one hand there is a consensus that the conference provided the Panthers with an institutional lift at a time when the organization was staggering from repeated raids by law enforcement groups. (Subsequent to the conference Chairman Bobby Seale was arrested on a fugitive warrant, was indicted on August 24, 1969 by a Grand Jury on a charge of first degree murder of a Black Panther functionary in New Haven, Connecticut.)

Indisputably the Black Panthers were successful in bring-

ing together some 3000 radicals from across the country and did in fact lay the basic groundwork for a new national coalition and for the moment they did prove that they have an appeal to other radical groups. As previously noted, there was little talk of black separatism. Indeed Bobby Seale in his concluding address promised that racism would and should not be fought with more racism. The conference frequently echoed the theme that the struggle now was between classes, not races.

As a counterpoint to the sharply focused thrust of the conference and the ability of the Panthers to bring together disparate radicals was the fact that many attendees lost enthusiasm when, after listening to speakers who for three days sought to kindle the fires of revolutionary ardor, were offered, according to Nation reporter Robert A. Jones "A program that was Reformist at best and smelled faintly of liberalism." Undeniably the high enthusiasm of the opening session gradually receded, as conferees found no opportunity to discuss and debate. More importantly as subsequent developments suggest (i.e. a currently raging bitter controversy between SDS and the Black Panthers over the issue of community control of police, the barring of the Progressive Labor Party people - the apparent Panther divorce from the Maoists) the conferees failed in creating what might have been a truly formidable front to wage propaganda, political and perhaps guerrilla warfare in the United States.

The self-proclaimed status of the Panthers as the dominant group in the black community is also seriously open to question in

light of the significant absence of other black leaders and the minimal black attendance.

In terms of our own parochial interests, it remains to be seen whether the Panthers' current absorption in creating a United Front Against Fascism will terminate their past involvement with the Organization of Arab Students and diminish their manifest ardor for Arab guerrilla activity in the Middle East.

**RE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A
UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM**

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished locally to the U. S. Attorney, U. S. Secret Service and 111th M. I. Group, all in Miami, Florida.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-3077

Miami, Florida
November 13, 1969

Title	NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR A UNITED FRONT AGAINST FASCISM, (NCUFAF), SPONSORED BY BLACK PANTHER PARTY, JULY 18-21, 1969, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
Character	
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 11/28/69

FROM : SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.
IS-C

ReSan Diego letter to Bureau, 7/22/69.

During the period since relet, there have been no pertinent developments in this matter in the San Diego Division.

San Diego will continue to follow the activities of the CP and other subversive organizations in the San Diego Division and will submit a quarterly report or letter as appropriate concerning this matter.

- 100-442529-2965
- 2- Bureau (RM)
 - 2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1- Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
 - 1- San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
 - 2- San Diego

ELM:mmh
(8)

100 - 442529 - 2965

22 DEC 3 1969

REC-22

EX-111

59 DEC 9 1969

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b7D

FBI

Date: 11/23/69

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE MAR 6 1985 1678 REPICK

11/20/94 12/11/94 9803 RDD/oms (4/1/92)

83-1719

Via _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-433794 & 100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718 & 100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-433794

CIRM

IS - C

Atlanta file 100-6670

Bufile 100-442529

CLASSIFIED BY 10-10-80

77 ENDBEC

DATE OF REV

DECLASSIFIED

11-26-85

54688 80514

7354

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 9 copies, and for New York two copies, of an LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified ~~confidential~~.

Enclosed LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY 694-S* NY 694-S* is used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

- ④ - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
 - (2 - 100-433794) (SCLC)
 - ② - 100-442529) (CIRM)
- 2 - New York (Encs. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - Stanley Levison)
- 5 - Atlanta
 - (2 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
 - (2 - 100-6670) (CIRM)

AGS:sab
(11)

10-15-84

Classified by 8973 DK/CH

Declassify on: OADR

Garrow/Scot/Levison

83-1719

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED

133 DEC 5 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-2859



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

November 26, 1969

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

~~SECRET~~

~~Classified by 8-080
Exempt from GDS Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/7~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED INTERNAL SECURITY - C

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (PRO)

DATE: MAR 8 1986 1678 REPC 83-1719

10-15-84
Classified by 897210 KJH
Declassify on: OADR
Carroll/SLC 11-19-84

On November 25, 1969, a confidential source

advised [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclu-
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loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to
be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded From~~

~~Automatic Downgrading
And Declassification~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATE 2/10/88 [redacted]~~

10 10 89
SP4 JIM/1/d
2
11-26-89
54688
80514
73511

ENCLOSURE

100-442507



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta, dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 12/5/69

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-19249) (P*)

b6
b7c

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Rerep of SA [REDACTED], Albany, dated 9/11/69.

A review of pertinent Albany files discloses no information to report in captioned matter since rerep.

LEAD:

ALBANY

Will review pertinent files and submit letter or report to Bureau by 2/1/70.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Albany
JWM:das
(3)

REC 44

ST-109

100-442529-2966
15 DEC 8 1969

RAC
JAN 1970



5010-108

199
55 DEC 13 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 12/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438794 & 100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5718 & 100-6670) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDK/CH
ON 10-15-84
Garrow/SCLC

AGENCY: ATTY. GEN. SER:

CIRM

IS - C

Atlanta file 100-6670

Bufile 100-442529

EX:

2 C L A T + Dec's 806970

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM, 11/23/69, captioned
"COMINFIL OF SCLC; RM; IS - C."Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and 8
copies, and for New York three copies, of an LHM prepared
at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable
for dissemination.Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]
information from whom must be classified confidential. X

b7D

- 1 - Bureau (Encs. 9) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-149194 & 100-153735) (Encs. 3) (RM)
- 1 - Jack O'Dell
- 1 - Atlanta
- 2 - 100-5718 (SCLC)
- 2 - 100-6670 (CIRM)
- 1 - 100-6351 (Coretta King)

LCS:cab
(18)100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
200 DEC 12 1969

ENCLOSURE

59 DEC 17 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2863



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia

December 4, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 12/1/21

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES~~

~~ADVISED BY ROUTING~~

~~SLIP(S) OF~~

~~DATE~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972 TDK/ell
ON 10-15-84

On December 2, 1969, a confidential source ad-vised

b7D

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded From~~

~~Automatic Downgrading
And Declassification~~

10-10-80
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ld
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 12-4-89

54688

100-442529- 80514

73511

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

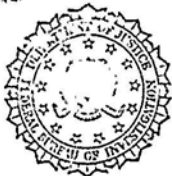
~~FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED~~

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation. (X)

A second source advised on May 25, 1961, that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP by James Jackson. This source advised on April 23, 1969, that James Jackson is the Chairman of the International Affairs Department of the CPUSA and that his wife, Esther Jackson, is the current Managing Editor of "Freedomways", a magazine published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, located at 799 Broadway, New York, New York. (X)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

December 5, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTER; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum prepared at Atlanta,
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FBI

Date: 11/23/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-438784 & 100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5713 & 100-3370) (P)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLO
RM; IS - C
Bufile 100-438784
Atlanta file 100-5713

CIRM

IS - C

Bufile 100-442529

Atlanta file 100-3370

10-20-80
 CLASSIFIED AND
 EXTENDED BY 594 JAM/ML
 REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR 11-26-89
 DECLASSIFICATION 54685 80514
7358

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are 2
 copies of the November, 1969, the most recent issue, of
 "Soul Force," described as the official journal of SCLO.
 These copies were furnished by [redacted], 11/21/69. (S)

It is noted this issue under the caption "Editorial
 Board" continues to reflect the name of JACK O'DENI, and under
 the caption "Officers and Directors", the names of L. D. REDDICK,
 HARRY BELFONTER, STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL are also
 set forth.

- ③ - Bureau (Incls. 2) (RM)
 2 - New York (RM)
 5 - Atlanta
 (2 - 100-5713) (SCLO)
 (2 - 100-3370) (CIRM)

AGS:scb
 (10)

DECLASSIFIED BY 8972-TAK/BA
 on 10-15-84

Garrow/SCC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
 WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

100-442529-
 NOT RECORDED
 172 DEC 3 1969

GARET COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 DEC 10 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438784-2836

b7D

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ST
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 12/9/69

FROM : SAC, DETROIT (100-32457) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Detroit report of SA JOHN A. WOODSIDE,
dated 8/25/69.

For the information of the Bureau and New York, since submission of referenced report no significant information concerning Communist influence in the racial movement in the Detroit Division has been reported by sources.

In view of the above, no report is being submitted at this time and this case will be reopened on 2/25/69 and a report submitted if there is significant information to report.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Detroit
- JAW/cmt
(4)
- w

EX-105

REC 11

100-442529-2967

12 DEC 11 1969

RACIAL INT. SEC.



5 DEC 17 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 12/9/69

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

(Priority)

~~CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW~~

8.19.80
SP 3 DB/2/w
2-84

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

NY 2010-S* has reported that on 12/8/69, HENRY WINSTON informed JOHN PITTMAN, co-editor of the "Daily World" concerning a memorial meeting for FRED HAMPTON of the Black Panther Party in Chicago. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had shared the platform with a brother of HAMPTON, GUS SAVAGE, JESSE JACKSON and two or three oldermen and about two thousand attended, many said to be of the white middle class. Outside, there were five hundred to a thousand Negroes.

WINSTON said that a meeting held for himself was also good, with a Black Panther speaking on the class struggle, unity of black and white and rejection of the generation gap.

Later, JACK KLING informed WINSTON that a black minister in Chicago, Reverend CURTIS BORRELL, Director of the Kenwood-Oakland Community organization had issued a

- REC-99
- 2- Bureau (RM)
 - 1- Chicago (100-3313) (KLING) (RM)
 - 1- New York (100-88368) (PITTMAN) 44
 - 1- New York (100-269) (WINSTON) 44
 - 1- New York

JVW:ptp
(7)

CC-804

10 DEC 10 1969

59 DEC 19 1969

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per [Signature]
RAC. INT. SEC.

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-153735

statement that "this is part of the initiation of a police repression program in the nation against outspoken black leaders and white radicals and other vocal minority groups in America". ~~(U)~~

KLING said a problem there is how to move the white community in Chicago. ~~(U)~~

F B I

Date: 12/9/69

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS.
IS - C

NY 2010-S* has reported that on 12/8/69,
CHARLENE MITCHELL informed HENRY WINSTON, who was at the
National Office of the CP, USA, that the police went into all
three Black Panther Party offices (in Los Angeles area) at
the same time, saying they were entering because there were
supposed to be arms and the like there, but they had done
so without a warrant. (U)

MITCHELL said she had talked to one of
the "kids" at the home of FRANKLIN (ALEXANDER) and to DOROTHY LNU.

- 3- Bureau (RM)
[REDACTED] (BPP)
6- Los Angeles (RM)
(1- 100- [REDACTED]) (F. ALEXANDER)
(1- 100- [REDACTED]) (DOROTHY LNU)
(100-74122) (DISKIN)
2- San Francisco (RM)
(1- 100- [REDACTED]) (BPP)
1- New York (100-161993) (BPP)
1- New York [REDACTED]
1- New York (100-269) (WINSTON)
1- New York [REDACTED]

JVW:ptp
(16)

REC 43

10 DEC 10 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RAC. INT. SEC.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SPI 9/14/81 10-22-79
REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2
DATE 12-9-89 Per 12-9-89

Sent

Per

Approved

Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED 14-105

AIRTEL

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MITCHELL said that they are holed up in the Central Avenue office which is the main office. The top of the building had been shot off and they are threatening to demolish the building. FRANKLIN ALEXANDER was present at one of the offices and was removed by the police and beaten, but he was released. She added that KENDRA ALEXANDER was in the same area but that KENDRA and FRANKLIN ALEXANDER had not gotten together up to that time. (S) (U)

She also said that some from "our group" were taken out but "we" are not sure if they were arrested, although one of them might have been because he called his mother. MITCHELL said she had told the kids to call WILLIAM TAYLOR or LOUIS DISKIN but they said they had informed their club chairman and he was to call immediately. MITCHELL claimed she had told them "to just absolutely cool it", and they were to call her back in a couple of hours. (S) (U)

Further, MITCHELL related that DOROTHY said they were calling to get people moving in the white community right away, and MITCHELL had suggested they have as many peace forces as possible go into the area. (S) (U)

She proposed that WINSTON call TAYLOR and DISKIN, and WINSTON said he would call TAYLOR. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 12/15/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/8/69 - 11/24/69
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JAMES F. O'CONNELL	TYPED BY crw
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

b6
b7C

REFERENCE

Report of SA JAMES F. O'CONNELL, 7/22/69, at New York.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Material on the Progressive Labor Party was submitted by SA JOHN W. ROBINSON.

Material on the Socialist Workers Party was submitted by SA [redacted]

The SA of the FBI who observed the rally on 11/17/69, was SA PETER H. BROOKS.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☐ NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

APPROVED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
4 - 108th MI GROUP, NYC (RM) (RRR)
1 - 2nd OSI DISTRICT, USAF (RM) (RRR)
1 - NISO, NYC (RM) (RRR)
3 - New York (100-153735)

100-442529-2970 REC 44
EX 104
9 DEC 17 1969

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
AGENCY: AGCT. [redacted] OSI. SEC. SER.				Special INT. SEC.
DATE: 12/21/69				
HOW: [redacted]				
BY: [redacted]				

70 DEC 24 1969

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE (con 'd)

This report is classified ~~Secret~~, because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source engaged in furnishing information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It is also classified ~~Secret~~, because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*, in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

- B -

COVER PAGE

NY 100-153735

IMPORTANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
✓ NY T-1 CG 5304-S*	
✓ NY T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-6 [redacted]	NY 100-147372-1B
✓ NY T-7 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ NY T-8 [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]	NY 100-148916-232*
✓ NY T-9 NY 3810-S*	
✓ NY T-10 NY 694-S*	Used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
NY T-11 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

NY 100-153735

LEAD

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue to follow
and report communist activities in racial matters.

- D* -
COVER PAGE

~~SECRET~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 - 108th MI GROUP, NEW YORK CITY (RM) (RRR)
1 - 2nd OSI DISTRICT, USAF (RM) (RRR)
1 - NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE, NEW
YORK CITY (RM) (RRR)

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES F. O'CONNELL Office: New York, New York
Date: 12/15/69
Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

At a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, in September, 1969, GUS HALL called for mobilization for defense of the BPP. CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the CP Black Liberation Commission (BLC), said that the CP must help to defeat the campaign being mounted against the BPP, and enumerated certain actions the Party should take. The BLC of the CP, USA, now plans to hold its meetings in different sections of the county. The first such meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois in October, 1969. The CP has sent letters to its membership calling for actions to be taken in the defense of the BPP Chairman, BOBBY SEALE and in support of the Plainfield, New Jersey Defense Committee. The BLC also called for support of the October 15 and November 15 peace demonstrations. The "Daily World" has carried articles calling for protests to be made demanding the freedom of BOBBY SEALE. This paper also reported on a speech made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT in Leipzig, German Democratic Republic, in which he appealed for world support of the BPP as well as the black liberation movement. The September-October 1969 issue of

~~SECRET~~~~GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.~~

NY 100-153735

"Political Affairs" contains an article by LIGHTFOOT claiming that black liberation is impossible without Communists. The "Daily World" has criticized President NIXON for his nomination of Judge CLEMENT HAYNESWORTH to the U.S. Supreme Court. The PLP has ordered more copies of its pamphlet "A Plan For Black Liberation". Information concerning the pamphlet set forth. At the SWP National Convention in NYC, CLIFTON DE BERRY called for the SWP to form a black political party. The "Workers World" has called for defense of the BPP and the YAWF supports the black and brown liberation struggle and demands the freedom of all political prisoners. The YAWF supported a BPP rally in November, 1969. STANLEY LEVISON and JACK O'DELL continue to assist the SCLC. CHARLENE MITCHELL met with FRED HAMPTON, BPP of Illinois in October, 1969, and appeared as speaker with him at an End the War rally. CP members participated in the National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism called by the BPP in Oakland, California in July, 1969.

NY 100-153735

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the
Communist Party, United States of America
(CP, USA) on a National Level

1. Strategy and Policy Issued by the
CP National Office or Discussed at
National Meetings

The National Committee (N.C.), of the CP, USA, met at the McAlpin Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway, New York City, during the period September 19-21, 1969. Among the National Committee members who attended were CHARLENE MITCHELL, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, ROSCOE PROCTOR, HENRY WINSTON, and JAMES TORMEY.

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA, at the opening session of the meeting, September 19, 1969, gave a report on his trip to Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and to Moscow, United Soviet Socialist Republics. He also gave an assessment of the Nixon Administration. At the conclusion of these reports, he mentioned the major issues to be attacked by the CP, USA. One of the actions he called for was a mass mobilization for defense of the constitutional rights of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in order to combat the fascist attack upon that Party.

At the September 21, 1969, session, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was approved as the head of the Black Liberation Commission (BLC), of the Party. At this session also, CHARLENE MITCHELL presented a report on the defense of the BPP. She claimed that the issue of "law and order" was raised only to mask the real aims of reaction, while the true aim is repression by racists. She said the fight against this repression has been weak and that even if the Party does not totally agree with the Panthers, it must

NY 100-153735

unite with them and help them to defeat the terror campaign being mounted against them by the right.

MITCHELL called for the following:

1. Coordinate the defense efforts for the Panthers.
2. The Party must explore the possibility of a national defense conference.
3. The CP must associate with specific cases nationally.
4. A national defense organization must be set up.
5. HENRY WINSTON and GUS HALL should issue an appeal for support of the BPP.
6. The political campaigns of the CP must point out this repression.

At this session of the National Committee meeting, a decision was made to publish a subcommittee report on defense of the BPP.

NY T-1
September 22, 1969

A characterization of the BPP is set forth in the Appendix.

On October 18, 1969, a meeting of the National Black Liberation Commission was held in Chicago, Illinois, with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM^S PATTERSON and CHARLENE MITCHELL of the National Office, CP, USA present. This was the first meeting in a new method of operation for the Commission; that being to hold Commission meetings in various districts to make it accessible to more people.

NY 100-153735

C. P. MEMORANDUM

LLL
The discussion concerned the situation in Chicago, and EARL DURHAM of the Chicago CP opened the discussion. The problem facing the Party as outlined by DURHAM is the lack of influence in the major developments taking place in the black community. DURHAM emphasized the problem of unity in the black liberation movement. DURHAM indicated that although the Party is growing, it is not reflecting activities within the movements in the ghettos.

At this meeting CHARLENE MITCHELL and EARL DURHAM were in favor of a more analytical discussion of the politics involved in the black liberation movement and a clarification of the differences in the Party on estimating such movements.

The meeting concluded with an agreement to have further discussion on the questions raised by DURHAM in his report.

NY T-2

October 22, 1969

At the meeting of the National CP, BLC, held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 18, 19, 1969, WILLIAM PATTERSON, National Chairman, CP, USA, BLC, opened the meeting of October 18, 1969, by stating that the Resident Committee of the BLC in New York City had decided to hold their meetings in different sections of the country, in order to discuss directly with the comrades the problems which they are facing. He said the agenda for the meeting would include reports from the BLCs of Illinois and Michigan CP Districts, an outlook of the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC), and also the building of the Party.

During his remarks, PATTERSON commented on the BPP. He said that in spite of their weaknesses, they are the only organization in the black movement which openly

NY 100-153735

opposes anti-Communism. He said that the fact that the Party carried on an ideological struggle with them, is evidence that they are giving up the philosophies of MAO Tse-tung. PATTERSON also said that the Party must reconsider its course of action in the NALC, because this organization could move nationally and build a large membership. He said it would be of great help to the Black Liberation Movement if the NALC could do one thing--organize the unorganized.

CHARLENE MITCHELL, during her remarks, stated that DAVID HILLIARD, a National Officer of the BPP in California, wants to dictate to the people, whereas BOBBY SEALE, National Chairman of the BPP, is just the opposite. She said that HILLIARD has made it clear that he will not associate with the GUS HALL Faction in the CP, HALL being the General Secretary of the CP, USA, but has stated that if certain black leaders of the CP want to be part of the Vanguard, the BPP will accept them.

During a session of October 19, 1969, WILLIAM PATTERSON stated that it should now be clear that the leadership of the Freedom Movement is still available to whoever wants it. He said that by working correctly the CP can turn many of the developments taking place in the movement in the Midwest to its advantage. He also stated that it is clear that efforts are being made to cut off the black people's movement in the United States and that this movement is being lead by President NIXON, his administration, and the racist groups which support him. He said that they should discuss with preachers and left groups, plans of action to assist the people in regard to their rights.

NY T-3
October 20, 1969

The source made available a copy of a mineographed letter dated August 26, 1969, addressed "Dear Comrades", from CHARLENE MITCHELL for the "Interim Secretariat". In

NY 100-153735

this letter she noted that a press release and a letter had been previously furnished which dealt with "Frameup Arrest" of BOBBY SEALE, Chairman of the BPP. She said that joint efforts are being made by federal and local police against the BPP and its leadership in order to smash the organization and that these "fascist-like methods" are all indications of a widening attack upon the black community. She stated that they have talked about local defense organizations, but little activity has been reported in the press protesting the frameup of SEALE. She said that the arrest of SEALE makes it mandatory that they act and that the broadest efforts must be initiated to free BOBBY SEALE.

MITCHELL said that whatever defense mechanisms that are already operating should be mobilized to bring all organizations and individuals together that will protest and demonstrate in every city in support of SEALE. She said that where they do not exist, the Party should make every effort to bring into existence ad hoc committees for SEALE's defense.

She asked that the Party be advised as to what actions were taking place or being planned in the districts.

NY T-4
September 8, 1969

5/ The source made available a letter from JIM TORMEY dated July 24, 1969, addressed "Dear Comrades", which concerned the "Plainfield, New Jersey frame-ups". He stated that the cases of GAIL MADDEN and GEORGE MERRITT, JR., who are serving life sentences, are on appeal and that the case against BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS would soon come to trial. He added that the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee is continuing its work "in an environment of violence directed against the black community". TORMEY, in this letter, called upon all comrades to support this struggle with every resource they have.

NY 100-153735

Enclosed with this letter was a memorandum setting forth proposals adopted at a recent meeting of the Party's National Secretariat which concerned the Plainfield, New Jersey case. The memorandum noted that the action being taken in Plainfield, New Jersey, could help to achieve unity in action against racism of all forces. It said it could help to overcome some of the differences between the militants in the black community and the bulk of its population, and has the potential of a broad black and white unity. It said that the Secretariat believes that the concepts of the Plainfield Committee are supportable.

The memorandum noted that the Secretariat proposed, among other things, that where no present defense committees exist, a Plainfield Defense Committee should be set up and that where there are local "frame-ups", joint defense committees be established. It also proposed that communications demanding the freedom of the Plainfield victims be sent to the Governor of New Jersey and that copies of these communications be sent to the Plainfield Committee.

NY T-5
August 1, 1969

The "Daily World", September 9, 1969, Page 9, contained an account of a rally held in Plainfield, New Jersey, on September 8, 1969, to mobilize support for the defense of BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS and the release from prison of GAIL MADDEN and GEORGE MERRITT, JR. It said that these three persons had been charged with participating in the killing of a white policeman, JOHN V. GLEASON, two years before and noted that MADDEN and MERRITT are serving life sentences. WILLIAMS was to go on trial in Elizabeth, New Jersey, on September 15, 1969, charged with inciting to kill, assault with intent to kill, and assault and battery against a police officer. The rally was organized by the Plainfield Joint Defense Committee.

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The "Daily World" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

The source made available a letter dated October 3, 1969, addressed to all district organizers and all N.C. members from WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Co-Chairman BLC, CP, USA. This letter cited the emphasis placed on the Party's participation in the peace demonstration set for October 15 and November 15, in Washington, D. C., by the N.C. The letter said that Afro-Americans should participate widely in the demonstrations because the peace struggle offers an opportunity for expression of black-white unity. The letter urged that contacts be made with the black community to guarantee participation by blacks and that a special effort must be made to secure maximum participation of black citizens in the Washington, D. C. demonstration.

NY T-4
October 7, 1969

2. Strategy Revealed in Party Publication

The "Daily World", August 26, 1969, Page 9, in an article "Communists in World Appeal", reported that leaders of the CP, the prior week, had termed the August 19, 1969, arrest of BOBBY SEALE, "Chairman of the BPP" as denial "of the most elementary rights of the black people". The views of the CP, it related, were set forth in a statement made public by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and CHARLENE MITCHELL, "chairman and secretary of the Party's Commission on Black Liberation". The text of this statement is set forth.

The article also sets forth a letter from CHARLENE MITCHELL, which it describes as "an international appeal for protests to organizations throughout the world". In this letter, MITCHELL makes the following observations:

The NIXON Administration has declared war on Negroes, especially the young militants. The most recent victim of this policy is BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, who

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was arrested on August 19, 1969.

The Department of Justice is intent on destroying the BPP and its leadership and will resort to any excuse to do so. The most active organizations and individuals are harassed and intimidated and high bail, such as that set for SEALE, is intended to deplete the funds of the organizations and their contributors.

Progressives in the United States are aware of their responsibility to end the racist attacks against black people but they need help. In the United States, the struggle for black liberation is bound to the struggle against imperialism. Therefore, the request is made that the recipients of the letter contact organizations and persons in their country and ask them to protest the actions of the United States Department of Justice. Representatives in the United Nations should be asked to raise this issue. Cablegrams should be sent to the Department of Justice, protesting the arrest of BOBBY SEALE.

The "Daily World", October 31, 1969, Page 7, contained an editorial "Impeach Seale's shackler" which decries the shackling and gagging of BOBBY SEALE by Federal District Court Judge JULIUS HOFFMAN in Chicago. It notes SEALE is the only black person among the eight defendants on trial on conspiracy charges in Chicago. It claims the treatment accorded to SEALE is due to his being black and states that it "brings into the open the viciousness and utter depravity of racism in the United States".

The article states that since April 1, 1967, the Federal government and local police have become "bounty hunters" against the BPP. It says that this concentration against the Panthers is due to their program of militant defense against police and racist force and violence in black areas and the Panther program of assistance to the poor.

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The article called for telegrams and letters to be sent to Attorney General JOHN MITCHELL asking his intervention to remove the shackles and gag from SEALE. It also called for impeachment proceedings against Judge HOFFMAN.

The "Daily World", November 7, 1969, Page 1, carried an editorial calling for a fight to free BOBBY SEALE, Black Panther leader in Federal Court, Chicago. It called for demands that SEALE be freed from the four-year sentence for contempt because he was not given his constitutional right to choose his own lawyer or, lacking that, to defend himself. It said the "whole miserable frameup" should be dismissed.

The "Daily World", August 20, 1969, Page 10, contained an article datelined August 19, 1969, Leipzig, German Democratic Republic, which comments on a speech made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, "a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA and head of its Commission on Black Liberation", at KARL MARX University in Leipzig the prior week. The article states that LIGHTFOOT appealed for world support of the persecuted Black Panthers in the United States as well as the Black Liberation movement. It relates that LIGHTFOOT called for "a mobilization of the peace and freedom forces everywhere . . ." and said that "the world must understand that if the efforts of the black people of America to free themselves are defeated, then this can mean the end of all democratic processes in America. It can well lead to an open fascist dictatorship". He added that if the battle for Negro freedom is won, it would mean a victory for the most progressive, democratic and pro-peace forces in the United States.

The article continued that LIGHTFOOT described the history of the militant youth movement and the positive changes which have developed in the Black Panther organization and of its prestige in the black community. It said he also commented on the relevance of KARL MARX's ideas to the black liberation movement in the United States.

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It said that LIGHTFOOT declared that new currents are emerging among blacks which are merging with the world struggle for peace, freedom and social justice. LIGHTFOOT, it continued, called for an international campaign of solidarity with black youth and the Black Panthers who are "bearing the brunt of the hatred of United States imperialism on the home front."

The September-October issue of "Political Affairs" is devoted to "50 years of the Communist Party, USA, 1919-1969". This issue contains an article by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, "Black Liberation Impossible Without Communists" and the footnote to the article states that the article contains excerpts taken from Chapter 15 of the book by LIGHTFOOT, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation".

The article praises the record of the Communist Party in the struggle for Negro freedom claiming that Communists were pioneers in building the struggle against race and class oppression. It traces the Party's actions on behalf of Negro freedom from the 1930's to the present and extols the Soviet Union as the main force in the world against national oppression.

The article notes, "to obtain full economic, political and social equality for Negro citizens, requires not only Communist participation in freedom struggles but a strong influential Communist Party as well. The Communist and left progressive forces are prepared to do everything required to win freedom for Afro-American people. No other force is prepared to play such a role alongside of and in the Negro movement . . ." LIGHTFOOT further describes the Communist Party as the outstanding force working in the white community in respect to guaranteeing equality for a black minority in a white-majority society. It states that it is the force needed to point the way when the liberation movement reaches points of indcision; "only a movement that has a clear concept of the new and higher social system that will

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replace Capitalism can give clear answers."

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the "Theoretical Journal of the CP, USA."

The "Daily World" of August 21, 1969, Page 7, contained an editorial "Hard-Core Segregationist" which criticized the nomination of Judge CLEMENT F. HAYNESWORTH to the United States Supreme Court. It said that the nomination is part of President NIXON's "Southern strategy" or "political reliance upon the old Confederate States along with some 'traditionally' Republican Western States". It said this appointment would result in a court whose decisions could be expected to shift to the Right and a "crackdown" on civil rights, individual liberties, social welfare laws, and legislative gains of organized labor. It called for opposition to HAYNESWORTH's confirmation at the Judiciary Committee hearing, and for appeals to Senators.

The "Daily World" of October 2, 1969, Page 7, in an editorial "Racist Exhibitionism", attacked President NIXON for his nomination of Judge CLEMENT F. HAYNESWORTH to the United States Supreme Court, stating he had disregarded the views of black Americans and had "affirmed his bond with the Southern racists". It further stated that the President's "seven-months stalling" on a project for a national memorial to the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., was "contemptible" and called for effective challenges to the bloc of NIXON Republicans and "EASTLAND DEMOCRATS."

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B. Other Communist Groups

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

A characterization of the PLP is set forth in the Appendix.

The PLP ordered the reprinting of its pamphlet "A Plan for Black Liberation" and subcaptioned "(Articles by the Progressive Labor Party.)"

The source made available a copy of this pamphlet.

NY T-6
October 31, 1969

The pamphlet contains a foreward from the National Committee of the PLP dated April 19, 1969, captioned "PLP and Black Struggle" which stated that the PLP made mistakes in the past in its policy on the black liberation movement "because we did not fully understand that Black Liberation could not be won without the dictatorship of the proletariat (quoted from Black Liberation Program)". It said further that since the Party's second convention in the Spring of 1968, the PLP has begun to better understand this question, to move towards correcting itself, and that the pamphlet is a step in that direction.

Articles appearing in the pamphlet stressed the following:

Black workers are exploited under United States imperialism which exists only to the degree that it can continue its racist exploitation. Black workers must play a key role in the black liberation movement and the development of a worker-led black liberation movement is necessary for black liberation. Armed self-defense and anti-imperialism based on working-class demands are also essential to any black liberation program.

Black students as well as white should ally with the workers. Alliances should be formed between black students and anti-racist white students. A united front should include

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Communists. There should be a Left-Center coalition which must include Communists who with their allies must defeat Anti-Communism within the black liberation movement or the movement will fail. Anti-Communism is a weapon of imperialism. Anti-Communism must be defeated and those who advocate it are advocating continued exploitation and suppression of both black and white workers.

In the past, PLP has mistakenly supported black nationalism and nationalists. It did not understand that nationalism is reactionary. Nationalism cannot be separated from Anti-Communism. Its basis is capitalism. The PLP has worked too much with the black bourgeoisie and has not worked enough among black workers. The PLP did not fully understand that black liberation will not come about without the dictatorship of the proletariat. In addition, the Party has not fought against white chauvinism among workers and students. The PLP must increase the struggle against nationalism and focus its work among black workers.

The PLP must re-emphasize the struggle to win white workers away from racism because the main concentration for white Communists is among white workers. Success in recruiting black workers to a Marxist-Leninist Party is an indication of how well racism is being fought by the Party.

As regards the black student movement, the concept of a worker-student alliance against racism and imperialism is the best strategy. A black student movement committed to defeating racism and imperialism and capable of allying with and leading white students in the fight, should be built. A pro-working class black student movement should be developed.

The only way for black working people to win their freedom is through revolution armed with the science of Marxism-Leninism. The Marxist-Leninist Party in the United States is the PLP. The PLP is struggling to become the party of the working class in general and the party of the black workers in particular.

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2. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

At the August 30, 1969 session of the SWP National Convention, New York City, CLIFTON DE BERRY, SWP member from New York, gave the "Transitional Program for Black Liberation Report." DE BERRY, a Negro, called for SWP formation of a black political party, claiming the ruling class is afraid of black nationalism "because it will crumble this capitalist system." He said the Black Panther Party (BPP) speaks only "ultra-leftist rhetoric" and the SWP is the only group with the correct program for black revolution. "Therefore, we are the ones who should be in the vanguard of this new organization," he said. DE BERRY explained that the black struggle was part of the overall American class struggle, and "we are talking about bringing to the revolutionary movement in this country the vanguard of every section of the movement."

member of C. C. - worker Party

The report of DE BERRY passed unanimously by a vote of regular delegates and by a "consultative vote" of Fraternal Delegates. Canadian delegates voted along with Fraternal Delegates.

NY T-7
September 8, 1969

3. Workers World Party (WWP)

A characterization of the WWP is set forth in the Appendix.

"Workers World", August 1, 1969, Page 1, contains an article about an incident that occurred on July 31, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois, at the BPP office. The article states that the Chicago police conducted a pre-dawn raid at the Chicago BPP office which precipitated a gun battle in which five policemen were wounded and three Panthers injured and arrested. The police are accused of firing at the Panther office and ransacking the office and stealing \$500. The Panthers, it is said, fired back in self-defense.

This article, continued on the editorial page, states that the incident is part of a "ruthless campaign of the racist United States ruling class to wipe out militant black leadership..." It says that the BPP have been singled out for attack "in a national campaign of terror that utilizes the local fascist goon squads - the police departments." The article calls for the BPP to be defended.

A characterization of "Workers World" is set forth in the Appendix.

4. Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)

A characterization of the YAWF is set forth in the Appendix.

The source furnished a leaflet entitled "Youth Against War and Fascism, A Revolutionary Youth Group." This leaflet contains five paragraphs stating what the YAWF stands for. Paragraph 2, captioned "The Right to Self-Determination" reads as follows:

"Support for the right to self-determination of the black and brown nations presently enslaved within the racist prison house of United States imperialism. YAWF gives all possible direct aid and assistance to the black and brown liberation struggle and strives at the same time to build sympathy, support and solidarity for the liberation struggle among the working class within the oppressor nation. Big Business is the Common Enemy!"

Paragraph 3 is captioned "Free All Political Prisoners" and states that the YAWF demands the freedom of all political prisoners now in the "jails of United States imperialism," and that those who are responsible "be made to answer for their brutality and crimes before Tribunals of the People, from the black and brown communities and the working class."

NY T-8
October 9, 1969

On November 17, 1969, a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed a rally in front of the United States Court House, Foley Square, New York City, in support of the "New York 21." Leaflets distributed at the rally noted that the "New York 21" are members of the BPP "indicted on trumped-up charges for conspiracy to blow up department stores, railroad facilities and the Bronx Botanical Gardens."

Banners displayed at the rally indicated that the YAWF was supporting the Panthers in this rally.

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II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

On various dates between July 8, 1969 and September 14, 1969, the source furnished information showing that STANLEY LEVISON is an advisor and consultant to SCLC leaders as well as to CORETTA KING, widow of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., deceased President of the SCLC.

NY T-9
July 8, 1969 and September
14, 1969

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "Left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-10
April, 1964

J. H. O'Dell

J. H. O'Dell is a special aide to the President of the SCLC, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, and during August, 1969, made suggestions to ABERNATHY concerning the establishment by SCLC of two-day workshops in certain Southern cities for the purpose of discussing problems experienced by hospital workers and to acquaint the selected group of hospital workers, who would be invited to the workshops, with SCLC's experience in the Charleston, South Carolina Hospital workers strike.

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ABERNATHY told members of the SCLC Executive Staff, that he believes O'DELL's proposals possessed merit.

PUBLICATION

NY T- 11
August 19, 1969

The fall, 1969 issue of the magazine "Freedomways" listed JACK O'DELL under the name J. H. O'DELL as Associate Managing Editor of the magazine. N.Y.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, publisher of the Magazine "Freedomways" is set forth in the appendix.

B. Black Panther Party (BPP)

On October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, Field Secretary, National Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA, and two of the leaders of the Illinois CP met with several members of the BPP including FRED HAMPTON, Deputy Chairman, Illinois BPP, at BPP Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois, to exchange ideas on the struggle for black liberation as well as to finalize plans for MITCHELL to be the main speaker at an "End the War Now" rally on October 12, 1969, in Chicago, Illinois, sponsored by the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA).

The general discussion indicated that the BPP and the CP, as regards an anti-riot law trial in progress in Chicago, agreed that neither wanted to become involved in any violence or possible arrest situations. HAMPTON claimed the BPP is the vanguard in the United States but MITCHELL questioned this stating that the vanguard are those who work on the basis of a Marxist-Leninist outlook.

Concerning the establishment of a national defense organization, MITCHELL stated that prospects are good for calling a national conference of such an organization and that possibly branches of the organization could be established

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in the major cities of the country.

On October 12, 1969, an "End the War Now" rally, sponsored by the AAHA was held in Chicago, Illinois, and CP and non-CP people were in attendance. CHARLENE MITCHELL introduced FRED HAMPTON as one of the speakers. MITCHELL, who was the main speaker, said during her speech that in America there are growing fascist-like attacks on all people struggling for freedom and existence.

NY T-3
October 12, 1969

A characterization of the AAHA is set forth in the Appendix.

The "Guardian", July 26, 1969, Page 3, contained an article "Antifascist Conference in Oakland", which stated that about 3000 persons attended a conference in Oakland, California, July 18-20, 1969, initiated by the BPP to form a United Front Against Fascism. It said the conference began with a keynote address by BPP Chairman, BOBBY SEALE. It reported that the third speaker of the evening was "CP Theoretician Herbert Aptheker" who gave an historical analysis of fascism. The article reported that APTHEKER concluded his speech amid a general uproar because the audience was upset over the length of his talk.

A characterization of the "Guardian" is set forth in the Appendix.

The source made available a copy of a letter of August 12, 1969, which was addressed to all N.C. members and all districts from CHARLENE MITCHELL for "Interim Secretariat" which stated that the Secretariat had a discussion on the recently held National Conference for a United Front Against Fascism, in Oakland, California. She stated that the Secretariat concluded that it has a positive assessment of the conference and that the conference should be followed up in a precise manner. MITCHELL stated that she was enclosing a detailed estimate of the conference which is based upon a discussion held by Northern California Comrades. She said that this estimate is not at substantial

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variance with the Secretariat's estimate of the conference and therefore attention was being directed to the report of the Northern California Party members. She noted that while in agreement with this report, the discussion at the Secretariat meeting brought up some questions that should be discussed throughout the Party, one of which was the question of defense and how to begin moving toward a level of national defense movements, which link all cases of repression against black communities and militant organizations of black people.

The estimate enclosed by MITCHELL begins with the paragraph: "We supported the efforts of the organizers of the Conference to gain support and participation beyond the Left, but it was our expectation that the conference would appeal in the main to Left Activists and proclaimed 'Revolutionists' of various persuasions. This proved to be the case."

The Northern California report stated that the last session of the Conference was handled almost entirely by the BPP and that plans were presented for local campaigns to decentralize the police and bring them under community control.

N.Y.
In discussing the conference, it noted that in addition to the speech given by HERBERT P. THEKER, Party spokesman such as ARCHIE BROWN and ROSCOE PROCTER, participated in the Labor Panel. It said that PROCTER's talk was eliminated from the agenda as were greetings from organizations, which eliminated greetings from JAMES JACKSON and WILLIAM PATTERSON in the name of the Party. This was due to the time limitation placed on the conference.

Among the proposals suggested in the Northern California report were the following:

"That our Press--the Daily World and the PW--be utilized to mobilize the Left on implementing the conference decisions and the follow up, including organizing and building up further conferences."

"That each District and State Party assign cadre to work in local organizations."

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"That the National center send people to the districts to bring our estimate of the conference and the follow up. This to include our estimate of the Panthers. . ."

"That the estimation of the conference and related problems be on the agenda of the National Committee Meeting."

NY T-4
August 21, 1969

The "Daily World" in its issue of July 11, 1969, Page 3, carried an article datelined at Oakland, California, July 10, 1969, which concerned the forth coming national conference in Oakland, California. This article listed certain members of the conference steering committee and among them was WILLIAM L. PATTERSON.

APPENDIX

AFRICAN - AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

The "New York Times" city edition Tuesday, April 20, 1965, Page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP, which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31, to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's overall revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention, MILTON ROSEN was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and LEVI LAUB, FRED JEROME, JARED ISRAEL, WILLIAM EPTON, JACOB ROSEN, JEFFREY GORDON and WALTER LINDER were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor", a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution", a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio", a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issue of "Challenge-Desafio", sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world Socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1969, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

1.

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1969, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-442529

New York, New York
December 15, 1969

Title Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special
Agent JAMES F. O'CONNELL dated and captioned
as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *RG* SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

DATE: 1/5/70

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source is [REDACTED]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

AM
ENCLOSURE

- (2) - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
- 1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
- 3 - Butte

[REDACTED]
THZ/ar
(6)
1/10/70

REC-15

100-442529-2971

17 JAN 8 1970

G. J. [signature]
INT. SEC.



5010-108-02

59 JAN 19 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
January 5, 1970

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

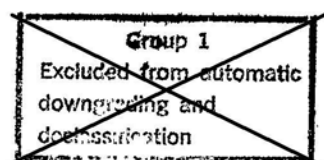
A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 5, 1970, made available the following document received from the National Office of the Communist Party, USA.

(CHARLENE MITCHELL was identified in "The Worker," July 14, 1968, as the candidate of the Communist Party, USA, for President of the United States and as Field Secretary of the Party's Commission on Black Liberation.

"The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



100-4477-2971

DEFEND THE VICTIMS OF RACIST OPPRESSION
By Charlene Mitchell

The following is the text of a report adopted by the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, at its meeting on September 19-21, 1969.

Reports from Washington confirm what is already common knowledge: the summer of 1969 witnessed fewer rebellious explosions in the ghettos than any summer since 1964. An assessment is in order as to why the decrease and what organizational forms have moved the struggle in a different direction, but that assessment is not the intention of this report.

During the 1968 Presidential campaign, every bourgeois candidate in one way or another had as part of his platform the preservation of "law and order." Our Party and the Left generally pointed out that this cry for "law and order" was an attempt to place the onus for the plight of the poor and the working class generally, but most especially of the black community, on the victims of oppression. In addition to relieving the ruling class of its responsibility for conditions in the ghettos, the "law and order" call set the stage for acceptance of a police state should that be necessary to maintain the status quo.

This demagogic campaign has been somewhat successful, electing Rightist, racist mayors in Los Angeles and other cities. Every divisive weapon has been used to isolate the black liberation movement from potential allies and prepare for a racist repressive onslaught against the black community. The whole state apparatus is increasingly used to crush the black liberation struggle. The F.B.I. and local police departments maintain a conspiratorial inter-state cooperation; police in one city arrest and hold people without charge to find if any other city or state has reason to request extradition. The judiciary from the local to the federal level, and the executive branch of government, not only condone the repression but give leadership in developing new means of repression.

This offensive by the reactionary state apparatus, from the Nixon Administration down, has affected white communities throughout the country. A reactionary philosophy of "backlash" has brought to the fore racist reaction to the demands of the black people. This overt racism, often more subtle than previously, is rationalized in the name of establishing and preserving law and order. We dare not forget that Hitler's demagogic cry for law and order helped lay the basis for the open terror against, first, the Jewish people, and then all who opposed the brutality.

Reaction to this drive has been uneven and often sporadic; in many respects there has been apathy. This is true not only in liberal circles but in the Left Movement generally and to some extent even in our own Party. Notable exceptions are New Jersey where, in addition to the "Plainfield 12" case, local defense groups have been set up in Camden and Jersey City, and joint activities around defense have had good success; Minnesota, where a local committee against racism has been formed. In Chicago, Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay

area, as well as in Boston and New Haven, some beginnings have been made, especially around the defense of the Panthers and Bobby Seale.

The defeatist response among some groupings says that repression is bound to take place and very little can be done to resist it; maybe, they say, when it reaches high proportions, enough people will be affected and a movement will arise to crush the repression. Of course the argument is not so crudely put and often comes in revolutionary rhetoric, and presents this position as the method by which capitalism will be destroyed.

However, more basic questions are raised which do call for some response. One of these is: does fascism exist in the United States? Dimitroff defines fascism as "open terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic and most imperialist elements of finance capital. It is the organization of terrorist vengeance against the working class and the revolutionary section of the peasantry and intelligentsia..... In foreign policy, fascism is chauvinism in its crudest form, fomenting the bestial hatred of other nations."

Dimitroff continues with a warning, however: "Whoever does not fight the reactionary measures of the bourgeoisie and the growth of fascism at these preparatory stages is not in a position to prevent the victory of fascism, but on the contrary, facilitates that victory."

Now, one can easily say that obviously fascism does not exist in the United States; that were fascism present today the possibility could not exist of even holding the United Front Against Fascism Conference so appropriately called by the Black Panther Party in July; further that the method of fighting an Administration that is moving further to the Right would be totally different.

The struggle would be a defensive battle against an existing fascist state, not a fight to prevent the state from becoming fascist. For Marxists this may seem elementary and maybe the reason so many of the Left correctly rejecting the erroneous concept that fascism is the present form of state rule in the U.S. - do not at the same time see the fascist-like character of the state, especially in its racist terroristic attacks upon the radical and militant organizations and the black community in general, and particularly upon the Black Panther Party and its leadership.

Pragmatically and subjectively one could define fascism in terms analogous to the saying about economic decline: when my neighbor is unemployed, that is recession; when I am unemployed, that is depression. For the Panthers, subjectively there is the open, brutal, terroristic use of bourgeois state rule. But even this terror against the Panthers has not ruled out the possibility of legal victories, of mass struggle in defense against the brutality and frameups. Mass struggle can still defeat the fascist-like encroachments on the right of the Black Panther Party to exist.

Our Party has a special responsibility: To understand what the meaning and aims of repressive acts and methods are, and clearly to project that understanding to the mass movement. The immediate aim of the Right-wing offensive is to destroy the black liberation move-

3-DEFEND

ment and the primary tactic of this reactionary strategy is to decapitate the Black Panther Party.

However, this strategy is not geared solely to repressing the struggle for black liberation. It is directed toward minimizing the struggle of all peoples' movements, in order to make it possible for monopoly interests to exercise maximum control over the entire country unfettered by the needs and demands of the working class and all those who struggle or would struggle against monopoly control. The racist repressive attack on the Black Panther Party is representative of a total scheme on the part of these reactionary policies as expressed by the Nixon administration.

The foregoing may all seem to be merely agitation but we felt it necessary to set a clear tone in order immediately to effectuate our National Convention decision to raise the question of defense to a new level involving masses.

At the time of our Convention we singled out for attention the case of the "Plainfield 12". Not only was this case typical of the racist repression of the black community, but it embodied the broad character of defense. The case included every spectrum of the black community in Plainfield and was able to draw many of the progressive and liberal white forces into the defense of these 12 black victims. The possibilities are growing for the further unity of the progressive forces of Plainfield and more importantly, for the winning of victory in the Plainfield case. The united front character of this defense movement can well be used as an example to the whole country.

Although this report marks a different emphasis for national concentration, in no way should it be seen as minimizing the importance of the case of the Plainfield 12. The national focus has been centralized around the attempt to systematically behead the Black Panther Party. This is especially acute because of the nature of the attack, symbolized by the most recent vindictive, conspiratorial kidnap-arrest and rearrest of Panther chairman Bobby Seale.

The racist character of the repression takes on added importance for America. Our own Party has gone through an extended period of fighting for its right to be a legal political entity; we have set precedents in mass defense of constitutional liberties and we have continuously fought for our right to exist. We have fought in the courts, we have garnered mass support. One of the reasons for the attack on the Panthers has been their drawing closer to Marxism-Leninism, which represents the most direct challenge to the status quo. Although our Party has fought through the democratic struggles, Communists remain tops on J. Edgar Hoover's list because of our persistent adherence to Marxism-Leninism.

The oppression of the black people in the United States has always had a brutal character and much of this brutality has been used over a long period of time. Black people know well that they have no rights which police are bound to respect. The police can beat, kidnap, arrest and murder at will any black person, especially young black

4-DEFEND

people. Indeed, most cases of brutality and murder by police are not against the leaders of movements and organizations, but against high school students on such phony charges as suspicion of armed robbery, suspicion of auto theft and any other trumped up reason for committing these illegal and unwarranted arrests, beatings and killing.

The harassment and arrests of leaders in the black liberation movement at this time is of course a prime necessity for reactionary forces. This can be seen in the continued denial of democratic processes to Rap Brown, other SNCC leaders, welfare mothers, the Chicano movement (as in the Los Siete case in California) and the vicious attacks on the militant Indian movement in Washington State.

The genocidal attack on the black community can be stopped, but this necessitates the broadest mass defense of its victims. Unity of all forces, most especially the black community, is absolutely necessary to fight and defeat repression. The ruling class will attempt to isolate radical and militant individuals and organizations from the total community. The success or failure of the struggle to prevent fascism will in large measure be determined by the degree of unity ^{achieved} in fighting these encroachments on the rights of some of the most active and outspoken militant leaders of the black liberation movement.

In this connection, it is important to point out the lack of expressed indignation from around the country on the conviction and death sentence of Ahmed Evans in Cleveland, Ohio. The racism displayed by the judge upon sentencing Evans should be shocking to every decent human being. Only acceptance of racist ideology could allow a judge meting out a death sentence on his subjective view that the speeches and attitudes of Evans were responsible for the ghetto and black student rebellions. The execution date has ^{now} been postponed. Taking advantage of this postponement, every effort should be made to expose this racist trial and subsequent death sentence, and to demand the release of Ahmed Evans.

The offensive of reaction has been stepped up, the number of victims grows daily. The activity of support and defense must also be stepped up. We have every confidence that resistance to repression and reaction will grow, but that growth will not be spontaneous. To guarantee the necessary broad mass defense, we propose the following:

1. A sub-committee of the National Committee should be set up immediately with the responsibility of working with all districts in initiating and coordinating Party activities in the area of defense. The Political Committee shall name this committee at its next meeting.
2. We view defense in a general sense, i.e. as defense of all those who are victims, but we see the defense of Black Panther Party and its leadership as key because of the national significance of an entire organization being attacked. If reaction succeeds in destroying the Panthers the whole anti-imperialist and pro-democratic movement will be in jeopardy.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-DEFEND Shall

3. We immediately explore the possibility of an ad hoc national emergency defense committee based on the broadest public appeal, which will call to the attention of the nation the danger that these repressive attacks represent for the entire country.
4. We shall help to build local defense committees around specific cases, joining with those cases that have national significance.
5. We shall immediately appeal to the Communist Parties of the world to protest against the repression in the United States and uphold the right of the Black Panther Party to exist, including the immediate release of Bobby Seale.
6. All Communist political campaigns shall speak to the dangers of repression and the necessity of mass defense.

#

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 12/24/69

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

Via _____
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W. G. MOORE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) - PUBLICITY.

RM

BUfile [redacted]

SF 157-4123 (P)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

IS - C

BUfile 100-442529

SF 100-53902 (P)

COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

IS - C

BUfile 100-3-86

SF 100-26165 (P)

Enclosed for the Bureau are thirteen (13) copies of a LHM. Enclosed for New York are three (3) copies of this LHM.

[Source A in the LHM is [redacted]]

The LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as data reported by the above source could possibly result in the identification of this confidential informant and compromise his future effectiveness.

- (6) - Bureau (Encls. 13) (RM)
- 3 - New York (Encls. 3) (RM)
- 5 - San Francisco
 - 1 - 157-4123
 - 1 - 100-53902
 - 1 - 100-26165
 - 1 - 100-11889 (NCDGP)

EOR/sea
(14)

CLASSIFIED BY

EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

Sent

54 JAN 12 1970

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

December 24, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP) - PUBLICITY;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

On December 22, 1969, an anonymous source furnished a four-page flyer, in the size of a tabloid newspaper, which stated it was issued by the Northern California District Communist Party (NCDPC), 942 Market Street, San Francisco.

The front page contains a drawing of a man's face. Under the drawing are the following words: "FRED HAMPTON, 1949 - 1969, MURDERED BY POLICE".

A pertinent portion of this flyer reads as follows:

"The nationwide plan to destroy the Black Panther Party must be checked. The government of the U.S.A. has again demonstrated its despicable facistic character with the assasination of Illinois Panther leader, Fred Hampton.

"The raids, in the unsuspecting hours of the morning, of Black Panther Party Headquarters and homes have essentially gone on unchallenged by the democratic peace forces in America. Police maddened by the organization of free breakfast programs and free medical clinics, maddened by the sight of revolutionary posters and books about the history of black people and the classics of Karl Marx and V. I. Lenin have laid to waste a dozen Panther offices across the country.

DECLASSIFIED ON 4-25-78
BY 6922 WNP/ale

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 5/78

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

(P43
12-28-84)
Classified by 9145/661
Declassify on: OADR 12-17-84
FOIPA 247708

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100-442529-

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BLACK PANTHER PARTY - PUBLICITY;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Every vicious arm of 'law and order' has kicked down the doors of the Black People's Political Party offices, smashed furniture, typewriters, mimeograph and duplicating machines. Police crazed by the thought of Black Liberation have burned books and food. They have stolen the money donated to the breakfast programs for little children.

"These police have assassinated, murdered, shot and wounded black people and members of the Panthers and their leadership. Other Panthers and black people have been beaten, framed and jailed in an unconstitutional manner. These Gestapo tactics must be stopped immediately. There must be an investigation by the United Nations into the spreading of this police terror."

On page four under the words "WHAT CAN YOU DO" the following is set forth:

"Have your club, union, church wire the President, the Attorney General, the Governor protesting the attacks and murders.

"Send a delegation to your City Council and insist that the issue be discussed.

"Raise money to defend the more than 200 political prisoners now in jail.

"Invite a speaker to a gathering at your home.

"Send a delegation to your local police department to protest the role of the police.

"Stand guard at the Black Panther Party office as part of the community patrol."

On December 23, 1969, Source A advised that he had not seen a copy of this flyer. He had heard in conversations with CP members in the San Francisco, California, area, during the past week that Sue Castro, Ronald Stevenson, Jr., and Virginia (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~_____~~
BLACK PANTHER PARTY - PUBLICITY;
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Proctor had prepared it. He added that Sue Castro was co-chairman of the Defense Committee of the NCDGP and a member of the District Committee of the NCDGP, that Ronald Stevenson, Jr. was a member of the NCDGP Committee, and that Virginia Proctor was a member of the NCDGP. (S)

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 24, 1969

Title BLACK PANTHER PARTY - PUBLICITY;
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS;
 COMMUNIST PARTY - PAMPHLETS AND
 PUBLICATIONS

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated
 and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FBI

Date: 12/19/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

b6
b7C

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY (CP),
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-83
SF 100-28718 (P)

CP, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSIONS
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-91
SF 100-28721 (P)

CP, PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-86
SF 100-26165 (P)

CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-72
SF 100-25347 (P)

- 14 - Bureau (Encls. 14) (RM)
7 - New York (Encls. 7) (RM)
13 - San Francisco
1 - 100-28718 (DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION)
1 - 100-28721 (NATIONAL GROUP COMM.)
1 - 100-26165 (PAMPHLETS & PUBLICATIONS)
1 - 100-25347 (POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
1 - 100-27747 (ORGANIZATION)
1 - 157-1204 (BPP)
1 - 100-53902 (INFILTRATION IN RM)
1 - 100-11889 (NCDGP)

1 - 100-36398 (RONNIE STEVENSON, JR.)

1 - 100-30647 (VIVIAN FINK)

EOR/sea
(34)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED

183 JAN 8 1970

ENCLOSURE

51 JAN 15 1970

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

100-442529-1265
ORIGINAL FILED IN

SF 100-28718
EOR/sea

CP, ORGANIZATION
IS - C
BUfile 100-3-69.
SF 100-27747 (P)

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
RM

BUfile [REDACTED]
SF 157-1204 (P)

b3
b7D
b7E

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
BUfile 100-442529
SF 100-53902 (P)

Enclosed for the Bureau are fourteen (14) copies of
a LHM. Enclosed for New York are seven (7) copies of this LHM.

The source used in the LHM is [REDACTED]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~confidential~~
because data furnished by the above source of continuing value,
if disclosed, could reasonably result in his identification and
compromise his future effectiveness.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

December 19, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY (CP),
DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES;
CP, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSIONS;
CP, PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS;
CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES;
CP, ORGANIZATION;
BLACK PANTHER PARTY;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS

On December 15, 1969, Source A furnished a copy of a three-page mimeograph captioned "Program of Action in Defense of Political Prisoners -- The First Step: Stop the Attacks on the Panthers" which he received at a CP meeting held in San Francisco, California, shortly before. The mimeograph indicated it was issued by "The District Staff", which source stated was the staff of the Northern California District (NCD) of the CP.

A copy of this mimeograph is incorporated in this memorandum as the next three pages.

~~CLASSIFICATION RETAINED BY~~ *6922 WOP/cab*~~EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY~~ *2*~~DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE~~*See para marked C, all others U*

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON *4-85-76*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1

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declassification

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100-442529-~~ENCLOSURE~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROGRAM OF ACTION IN DEFENSE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS --THE
FIRST STEP: STOP THE ATTACKS ON THE PANTHERS

A monstrous evil is once again rising in our country--the evil of lynch terror against the Black people. Previously lynchings were carried out by wild mobs--now they are carried out by the uniformed guardians of the law. In every city in the country police break into homes at 2 a.m. and now they shoot black men asleep in their beds. The police explain that they were trying to serve a search warrant.

Today the lynchings are directed against the members of the Black Panther Party. Their offices are raided, their equipment destroyed, their funds stolen, their leaders murdered and jailed. In the trial of the Chicago 8 the National Chair man of the BPP was gagged, handcuffed, and chained to a chair after being denied his right to defend himself and to cross examine his accusers in open court. For demanding rights guaranteed all defendants in this country, he has been sentenced to four years in jail by a racist judge.

David Hilliard has been jailed for "threatening" the President, while 30 members of his organization have been murdered and 200 jailed and not one person brought to task for those crimes.

This monstrous evil must be stopped before it is too late. When any organization can be destroyed by open murder and terror carried on by the law enforcement agencies of all branches of government, and supported by both political parties, then a precedent has been established for destroying all organizations which represent the people--when such an evil can continue without serious challenge, then a precedent is allowed to develop which will become the accepted pattern by which to destroy all dissent in the country.

The ruling class in this country is faced with a crisis of monumental proportions. For the first time in history our country has been defeated in war; the system is endangered by the menace of financial collapse; never in the history of the country has there been such opposition of a war--with growing opposition inside the armed forces themselves; the powerful upsurge of liberation movements is sweeping the Black, Chicano, and now the Indian peoples.

There should be no doubt in the mind of any Communist, that the ruling class, the decisive leaders of both political parties; and the Nixon administration understand full well the meaning of the precedent being established by the utter destruction of the Black Panther Party. Those who fail to respond today; those who allow the throttling obstacle of racism to silence their voices will be betraying far more than the Black Panther Party: they will be betraying the very future of our country--they will be allowing the method of open terroristic destruction of all dissent--of all peace and labor organizations.

The Communist Party has a long and honorable record in the struggle against Fascist reaction. And we today cannot betray that record by failing to respond in the face of the clear and obvious beginnings of fascism--the rule of open terror--in our country today. We therefore propose the following plan of action:

1. We will support all actions called by the Black Panther Party such as the demonstration in Sacramento on Dec. 9; the mass meeting called for the Berkeley Community theatre for the 19th of December, etc.
2. We will take extraordinary means to publicize and build the mass meeting of Dec. 19 by seeking to bring it to the attention of all mass organizations; by urging mailings of defense and peace organizations popularizing the meeting; and seeking to have it publicized in all the press to which we have access.
3. We will urge the circulation of the Community control of police petitions in all mass organizations and at all large gatherings--we will ask our members to carry out such activities.

At the same time that we support all efforts of the BPP, we recognize that the defense of political prisoners and of the Black Panther Party goes far beyond the rights of that organization. We will therefore do everything possible to stimulate, encourage, and build a broad mass defense of the right of the Black Panther to exist. We will do everything possible to arouse all organizations of the people to respond in defense of the rights of the Black Panther Party as being indivisible from the rights of their own organizations and of their individual rights.

In order to achieve this, we propose the following efforts:

1. Through our party clubs and our party clubs and our individual members to bring the issue to every mass organization possible, through the form of petitions and resolutions to be presented to the membership both through official channels of the organizations as well as by reaching the rank and file membership.

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2. We propose the following as the general content of such a petition or resolution:

WE PROTEST THE VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE IN THE OBVIOUS EFFORTS TO DESTROY THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PRESENTLY BEING PURSUED BY ALL AGENCIES OF GOVERNMENT, FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL.

MORE THAN THIRTY OF THEIR LEADERS HAVE BEEN KILLED BY POLICE AGENCIES; MORE THAN 200 MEMBERS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY ARE IN JAIL; THEIR OFFICES AND HEADQUARTERS RAIDED AND DESTROYED FROM ONE END OF THE COUNTRY TO THE OTHER.

WE DEMAND THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT UPHOLD THE RIGHTS OF ALL PEOPLE TO ORGANIZE FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES AND TO PROTECT THEIR SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

3. We ask that the PW carry a petition form in the next few issues of the paper, directed toward the President and the Attorney General of the United States.

4. That Suzie and Ronnie write a leaflet on the assassination of Fred Hampton, and the murders of Panthers, in the name of the Party.

5. That Ginny, Al and Vivian write a pamphlet which will deal with the history of the attacks on the Panthers.

6. That the Defense Club will work on community action program, including the use of sound trucks, street meetings, etc.

7. That the defense of political prisoners and the attacks on the Panthers be injected into the coming elections as a demand to be placed before candidates; as a plank in the Party's campaign material; and injected into the campaigns of any left and progressive candidate who may be running for office.

8. That we take up a number of ideas with the National Office regarding the possibility of raising this issue in the United Nations and in the international movement.

The discussion dealt with two questions of policy which should be part of our discussion.

The first of these has to do with the speech made by David Hilliard at the Polo grounds. The Black Panther paper of Nov. 22nd carried Hilliard's speech in full and a similar speech made by Connie Mathews at the Moratorium meeting in Tucson on November 14th.

Both speeches attempted to explain the Panther position that the peace movement must not only fight for peace in Vietnam, but must also fight for peace here in the United States, to halt the war in Vietnam and the war being conducted against the Black, Chicano and Indian people here in the United States.

Both speeches tried to explain that just as the Vietnamese people fight and if need be die to have peace in their country, so too do the Black Panthers fight and if need be die and go to jail in order to have peace in their country.

There was one difference in the two speeches. Connie Mathews said of Nixon: "Remove this capitalist, racist stool pigeon from power. Destroy this vulturistic system and replace it with one that all the people can benefit from." All together, Connie Mathews speech was much more persuasive and much better designed to influence the kind of audience to which both were speaking.

At the same time, both speeches sharply challenged the key weakness of the present peace movement, which is the slowness to link up the imperialist character of our society and system which breed a racist war of the most brutal kind in history to the racist onslaught against the Black, Chicano and Indian people here at home.

It is obvious from reading David Hilliard's speech; that he had much to learn in influencing people who are not yet ready to see XXX and understand the inter-relationship between imperialism and racism as practiced here at home.

But the reaction on the part of many at the polo grounds was not due to his delivery or to his use of "bad" language. The negative reaction was due to the racism of a large part of the present peace movement--racism is still the main problem, and it is the main problem which needs to be dealt with and not David Hilliard's choice of words.

While recognizing this general weakness of the peace movement--a weakness which still inhibits it from draing on the Black community which is the most advanced in opposition to the war in Vietnam, as well as the most anti-imperialist sector of the people's movement--the peace movement is that sector which is most ready to develop a mass understanding of the racist character of this society. It is that sector which will respond most readily to a campaign for defense of political prisoners.

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We understand that the people in motion against the war go through a process of political development. We have seen the former movement motivated by moral, humanitarian and pacifist motives develop into a growing and determined opposition to the war-- moving to the present level of the slogan "GET OUT NOW!"

Which in the movement which now accepts such a slogan, a growing anti-imperialist and anti-racist core is developing. It is in this growing sector that we must look for those which forces will most readily understand the racism involved in the brutal attacks on the Panthers. It is among them that we will find those who will most readily understand the deadly danger involved in allowing the attacks on the Panthers to go unchallenged to their own movement and to the labor movement.

The history of capitalism is replete with the examples of how fascist reaction attempts to single out and advanced group on which to unleash unbridled terror. Once this has been successfully achieved, the inevitable logic is for this violent repression to cut a wider and wider swath against all organizations of dissent and or representing the needs of the people. In this regard the entire Black, Chicano and Indian movements will be first endangered.

Every effort should therefore be made to try to reach those who have become activated in the peace movement, to win them ~~XXX~~ for support for the campaign to halt the terroristic attacks against the Black Panther Party.

We see the entire above approach as an emergency effort to stimulate opposition to the attacks on the Panthers. This in no way should be seen as a substitute for our continued efforts to try to convince many diverse people of the most pressing need for an overall for the defense of political prisoners.

We are asking the national office for permission for Pat to come to the Bay Area to come to Bay Area to help in this effort. All members, clubs and counties should consider this effort in connections with helping to stimulate immediate activities so that the scope of the defense can be broadened out into the channel of a sustained campaign to win masses of people for the defense of the Black Panther and all political prisoners (particularly around the fight for the freedom for Los Siéte).

In the meantime we urge all of our members and clubs to begin immediately a program of activities along the above lines.

The District Staff

(Proposals made at an extraordinary meeting held on Dec. 6.)

Dec. 8, 1969

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CP DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION
ISSUES; ET AL

A characterization of the Black Panther Party (BPP) is attached hereto.

The October 4, 1969, issue of "The Black Panther" in its masthead states it is published weekly by the BPP. On page 19 of this issue David Hilliard is named as the Chief of Staff of the BPP.

The "People's World" (PW) is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

The persons referred to on page 2 of this mimeograph as Suzie, Ronnie, Ginny, Al, and Vivian are Sue Castro, Ronnie Stevenson, Jr., Virginia Proctor, Al Thibodeaux, and Vivian Fink, respectively. All of them are members of the CP in the NCD and all of them except Virginia Proctor and Vivian Fink are members of the NCD Committee of the CP. (S) (U)

Source A, 12/15/69

Connie Matthews has been described in issues of the BPP newspaper as being the Scandinavian coordinator for the BPP.

The December 13, 1969, issue of "The Black Panther" on page 2 stated that Fred Hampton was Deputy Chairman of the Illinois Chapter of the BPP and was killed December 4, 1969, by "Fascist Pigs".

On December 15, 1969, Source A advised that the "Pat" referred to on page 3 of the mimeograph is William Patterson of the national office of the CP, USA. (S) (U)

Los Siete De La Raza is the group name given seven Latin American individuals who were arrested in May, 1969, and charged with the murder of a San Francisco, California, Police Department officer. Individuals within the Latin American community have used this arrest to symbolize alleged racism and injustice on the part of the San Francisco Police Department toward the Latin American community and have formed a committee to raise funds for the defense of "The Seven of the Race".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

December 19, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST PARTY (CP)
 DOMESTIC ADMINISTRATION ISSUES;
 CP, NATIONAL GROUP COMMISSIONS;
 CP, PAMPHLETS AND PUBLICATIONS;
 CP, POLITICAL ACTIVITIES;
 CP, ORGANIZATION;
 BLACK PANTHER PARTY;
 COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated
 and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/9/70

FROM : SAC, Birmingham (100-5150)(P*)

SUBJECT:

CIRM

IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau dated 10/7/69.

No information has been received during the period 10/1/69 - 12/31/69 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

- 100-442529-2972
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735)(Info) RM
1 - Birmingham (100-5150)
RSM:hss
(4)

ST-117

REC 12

5 JAN 12 1970

GOVERNMENT
RACIAL SEC.



387

16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: Jan. 7, 1970

FROM : SAC, Denver (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re Denver letter to Bureau dated 10/3/69,

No information has been brought to the attention of the Denver Division during the quarterly period from October 1, 1969, through December 31, 1969, regarding any communist influence in racial matters.

2 - Bureau (RM)

1 - Denver

LDN:mf

(3)

EX-117
REC 14

100-442529-2993

9 JAN 12 1970

S. M. [Signature]
814-D
RACIAL INT. SEC.
G. [Signature]

387

59 JAN 16 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



F B I

Date: 1/7/70

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a self-explanatory LHM. Copies are also being furnished New York.

The source utilized is [REDACTED].

The attached LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data furnished by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the disclosure of a highly placed confidential informant.

Local intelligence agencies cognizant.

Bureau and New York will be kept advised of pertinent information.

AGENCY: ~~ADP~~ ~~OSI~~ ~~SDC~~ ~~SIR~~
~~ISO~~ ~~PIO~~ ~~LOTE~~
DATE: 1/13/70
HOW: KIS
BY: Ceg/ci

- ② - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc.-10) (RM) 100-442529-2974
② - New York (Enc.-2) (RM)
1 - 100- (CIRM)
1 - 100-128255 (D. RUBIN)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 157-2004 (BPP)

CJW/gmm
(7)

REC-27

JAN 8 1970

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

387



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

January 7, 1970

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

On January 7, 1970, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, orally advised that leaders of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD) met with a representative of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Philadelphia during the month of December. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the formation of a defense committee in support of the Black Panthers. During this meeting, the representative of the BPP made it clear the BPP was interested only in obtaining support of their defense. When this individual requested assistance of the CP members in obtaining sand bags to be used around their headquarters, the CP members emphatically refused because they felt this was a provocative act and the CPEPD would not become involved.

A characterization of the BPP is attached.

Subsequently, a committee of three CP members was formed to meet at future dates with leaders of the BPP to further discuss this matter of defense of the BPP.

MORTIMER "DANNY" RUBIN, National Organization Secretary, CPUSA, was in Philadelphia during the latter part of December 1969 and advised the leaders of the CPEPD that

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-442529-2974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

efforts are being made to hold a national conference concerning the harassment of the BPP. Petitions are being prepared and prominent individuals are being canvassed to lend their support. RUBIN did not elaborate, nor did he indicate this conference would be sponsored solely by the CPUSA. However, he did mention that if such a conference is held the CPUSA would participate.

-2-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR (100-442529)

DATE: 1/15/70

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Jacksonville letter to Bureau, dated 10/22/69.

This office has no information to report in captioned matter.

REC-47

100-442529-2975

JAN 19 1970

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153785) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS-cdh
(6)

RECEIVED
JAN 19 1970



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/14/70

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (RUC)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 10/11/69.

No information has been received by Knoxville Office from any sources indicating there is any communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

REC 45 100-442529-2976

EX-111

8 JAN 19 1970

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

HAM/arb
(3)

Glenn
Rosen
REC'D. SEC.



5010-108

FEB 2 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 95 ~ Duplicate;
Page 242 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/16/70

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520) (P)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Remylet, dated 10/31/69.

During the preceding three-month period, no information relating to captioned matter has come to the attention of [redacted] who provided coverage on the Communist Party in this Division. These informants advised that the local Party has no program for attempting to effect influence in racial matters.

b7D

Buffalo will continue to follow this matter and advise the Bureau accordingly.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo

EJT:mfm
(3)

2977

14 JAN 1970



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/19/70

FROM : SAC, ALEXANDRIA (100-31) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Remylet to Bureau dated 10/20/69.

There is no information available bearing upon communist influence in racial matters in the Alexandria Division.

- 180697
- ② - Bureau
 - 2 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - Alexandria
- WWH:jmb
(5)

REC-28

100-442529-2978

EX-100

JAN 20 1970

349
58 JAN 28 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Aug 1/21

SECRET

JAN 23 4 06 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

SECRET

2000

1980

SAC, Jackson (100-57)

1/30/70

REC-121
Director, FBI (100-442529)-2979

1 - Jackson Guidance Folder
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

CIRM

Rerep of SA Daniel J. Connell dated 1/15/70
at Jackson.

Rerep, under the Miscellaneous Section, contains information regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), but contains no information regarding any communist influence in these organizations. To set forth information regarding such organizations in a report captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters" is misleading. It implies that there is such influence in these organizations but that this information is set forth in another report. On page two of rerep, under the heading "Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations," there is the notation "See Miscellaneous Section." Under the heading "Miscellaneous" the MFDP and the NAACP are discussed but there is no information reported regarding any communist penetration or influence and therefore the information about these organizations does not belong in this report.

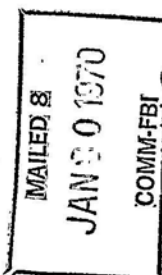
In the future, confine the subject matter of your CIRM report to information of communist influence. If you have no communist influence in an organization to report, do not imply such influence by including information about the organization in this report.

Further, the communist influence with regard to the publications available at the Liberty Outlet House is not set forth in rerep. In the future, if you have no communist influence in the Liberty Outlet House to report, information concerning that organization should not be set forth in this report.

1 - New York (100-153735)

CEG:fb (6)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



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Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/15/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/8/69 - 1/13/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA DANIEL J. CONNELL	TYPED BY yh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES

Jackson reports of SA DANIEL J. CONNELL dated 4/30/69, 7/14/69, and 10/6/69.

-P*-

LEADJACKSON DIVISIONAT JACKSON, MISS.

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					NONE		ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

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 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La., (RM)
 2 - MIGp, Jackson (RM)
 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 1 - Jackson (100-57)

COPIES DESTROYED

R209 JAN 4 1971

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: AGCE. OSI SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	RAO RAO <i>2010</i>
Date Fwd.	DATE <i>1/27/70</i>
How Fwd.	HOW <i>ALS</i>
By	BY: <i>Chy/Gi</i>

100-442529-806910

REC-73

10 JAN 21 1970

ST 114

RAC. SEC. *806910*

JN 100-57

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

JN T-1 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JN T-2 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this regard.

Information contained in this report is classified ~~confidential~~ to protect the identity of JN T-1 and JN T-2, sources of continuing value whose identities, if disclosed, would undermine their future effectiveness.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
- 2 - MIGp, Jackson, Mississippi (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: SA DANIEL J. CONNELL
Date: January 15, 1970

Office: Jackson

Field Office File #: Jackson 100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

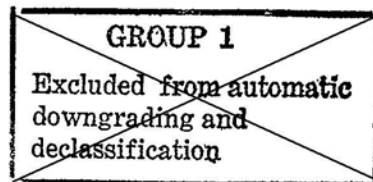
Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy or tactics. Information from confidential sources concerning the MFDP and NAACP and individuals associated therewith set forth. Subversive publications available at Liberty Outlet House, Jackson, Miss., set forth.

-P*-

DETAILS

This report covers the period October 6, 1969, through January 14, 1970.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous Section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), continue to be the only legitimate Civil Rights organizations presently active within the State of Mississippi.

~~The MFDP~~ has been very inactive since the Democratic National Convention in 1968. The Chairman continues to be CLIFTON WHITLEY, a Negro minister from West Point, Mississippi. The MFDP is not expected to become active under WHITLEY's leadership and is presently suffering from a lack of funds.

[] Negro male, from New York, New York, is acting Field Secretary of the NAACP and operates the field office located at 1072 Lynch Street, Jackson, Mississippi. CHARLES EVERS, Negro Mayor of Fayette, Mississippi, who took a leave of absence as Field Secretary, continues to support the NAACP in a non-salary voluntary capacity. b6
b7c

AARON HENRY, Negro male of Clarksdale, Mississippi, continues to be State President of the Mississippi Chapter of the NAACP and is the strongest voice among Mississippi members of the NAACP.

JN T-1
January 13, 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JN 100-57

A Black Nationalist concession is maintained in the rear of the Liberty Outlet House located at 614 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. The following publications are available:

- 1) Color Symbolism by E. J. HEATHER
- 2) Origin of Blackness by E. J. HEATHER
- 3) Black Power by STOKELY CARMICHAEL
- 4) Why We Can't Wait by MARTIN LUTHER KING
- 5) Die Nigger by RALPH BROWN
- 6) Black Rage by JACK COBBS
- 7) Blues People by LE ROI JONES
- 8) The Negro in American Culture by MARGARET BULCHER
- 9) The Ballot or Bullet by MALXOLM X
- 10) Malcolm X-The Man and His Ideas by GEORGE BREITMAN
- 11) White over Black by WINTHROP JORDAN
- 12) Slavery Defended by MC KIDRICK
- 13) Africa's Gift to America by J. A. ROGERS
- 14) Sons of Darkness, Sons of Light by JOHN WILLIAMS
- 15) Black Americans, From Colonial Days to the Present by JON KURT WILKMAN
- 16) Eldridge Cleaver, author unknown
- 17) Black Nationalism by MALCOLM X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
January 15, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM
Reference	Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Connell at Jackson dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

NR012 CG CODE

858 PM URGENT 1-9-70 NLW

TO DIRECTOR [REDACTED]

NEW YORK (100-161993)

(ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM CHICAGO (157-1291)

4P
CIR 111

BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP). RM. RACIAL MATTERS

ALL SOURCES UTILIZED HEREIN HAVE FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST.

ON JANUARY SIX LAST, FIRST SOURCE ADVISED SHE HAD LEARNED THAT CHARLENE MITCHELL, NATIONAL OFFICIAL, COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) USA, FROM NY HAD REMARKED AS A RESULT OF A RECENT DISCUSSION BY OFFICIALS OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE CP CONCERNING THE BPP AND THE SITUATION IN BLACK COMMUNITIES THAT THE CP HAD DECIDED TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TOWARD THE CONVENING OF A NATIONAL GATHERING TO DEAL WITH BLACK ISSUES. IT WAS FURTHER LEARNED THAT DICK GREGORY AND FATHER GROPPPI, NATIONALLY KNOWN CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS. HAD AGREED TO A PRELIMINARY ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING SCHEDULED TO BE HELD ON

END PAGE ONE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
126 JAN 29 1970

57 FEB 6 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CG 157-1291

PAGE TWO

JANUARY TEN NEXT IN CHICAGO. IT WAS INDICATED THAT CHARLENE MITCHELL AND ONE [REDACTED] WOULD REPRESENT THE CP AT SUCH A MEETING AND THAT ISHMAEL FLORY, CG CP FIGURE, WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ORGANIZING THE CHICAGO LEADERSHIP IN THIS ORGANIZATION. THE SOURCE ADDED THAT IT WAS HER UNDERSTANDING THAT MITCHELL WAS NOT CLEAR AS TO THE SPECIFIC PERSONNEL WHO MIGHT ATTEND THIS MEETING.

b6
b7c

THIS SOURCE LATER ADVISED ON JANUARY NINE INSTANT THAT THE ABOVE MEETING WOULD BE HELD AT TEN AM ON JANUARY TEN NEXT AT THE ROBERTS MOTEL, SEVENTH-NINTH AND VINCENNES AVENUE, CG. THE SOURCE INDICATED THAT THE CG ORGANIZER WAS ISHMAEL FLORY AND THAT AS OF JANUARY NINE THE ORGANIZATION IN CHICAGO WAS VERY WEAK INsofar AS CG WAS CONCERNED. THE SOURCE REMARKED THAT THE AFFAIR WAS OPEN TO INDIVIDUALS WITH INVITATIONS ONLY AND WAS NOT A PUBLIC MEETING, ADDING THAT THE CP WOULD

END PAGE TWO

CG 157-1291

PAGE THREE

BE REPRESENTED BY CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, CHAIRMAN OF THE ILLINOIS DISTRICT, CP USA, AND [REDACTED] ALONG WITH CHARLENE MITCHELL.

b6
b7c

ON JANUARY EIGHT LAST AND JANUARY NINE INSTANT, A SECOND SOURCE ADVISED THAT SHE HAD DETERMINED THAT CHARLENE MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL BLACK LIBERATION COMMISSION OF THE CP USA, AND JACK KLING, STATE SECRETARY OF THE ILLINOIS DISTRICT, CP USA, WERE INTERESTED IN THE DECISION OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE CP USA CONCERNING AN ANTI-REPRESSION CONFERENCE SCHEDULED TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO DURING THE WEEKEND OF JANUARY TEN - ELEVEN NEXT, TO DEAL WITH "REPRESSION" OF THE BPP. THE SOURCE ADDED THAT THIS MEETING WAS TO BE OF A PRELIMINARY NATURE TO DISCUSS THE POSSIBILITIES OF ORGANIZING A NATIONAL CONFERENCE REGARDING THE MATTER AT A LATER DATE.

A THIRD SOURCE, FAMILIAR WITH BPP ACTIVITIES IN THE CG AREA, ADVISED ON JANUARY NINE INSTANT THAT HE POSSESSED

END PAGE THREE

CG 157-1291

PAGE FOUR

NO INFORMATION WHATSOEVER CONCERNING THE ABOVE CONFERENCE.

ADMINISTRATIVE

RENYTEL DATED JANUARY EIGHT LAST, INSTANT CAPTION.

THE FIRST SOURCE IS [REDACTED] SECOND

SOURCE [REDACTED] AND THIRD SOURCE

[REDACTED] CG FOLLOWING. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE IF INVITED.

AM COPIES TO ATLANTA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

END

VXC FBI WASH DC

nm

b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-323529)

DATE: 1/20/70

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6237)(HLC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Omaha letter to Bureau 10/31/69.

No information has been received from Omaha sources to indicate there is any communist influence in racial matters existing within this division since submission of re letter.

Contact with sources acquainted with the racial situation in the Omaha Division has revealed no evidence of any communist influences in racial type organizations in Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska.

There has been no information developed within this division to indicate there is any communist influence in the NAACP.

REC 67

2980

2-Bureau (RM)

1-Omaha

GDW:veg

(3)



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JAN 23 4 07 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/20/70

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

IS-C

00: New York

Remylet, 10/22/69.

The Phoenix Office has no information to report in this matter at the present time.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix
PGT:GJK
(4)

EX-105
REC-35

100-442529-2981

10 JAN 22 1970

Rm. INT. SEC.

349

59 JAN 28 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JAN 26 10 51 AM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

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1. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 1998, 51: 171-180.
 2. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 1999, 54: 1-10.
 3. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2000, 57: 1-10.
 4. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2001, 60: 1-10.
 5. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2002, 63: 1-10.
 6. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2003, 66: 1-10.
 7. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2004, 69: 1-10.
 8. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2005, 72: 1-10.
 9. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2006, 75: 1-10.
 10. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2007, 78: 1-10.
 11. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2008, 81: 1-10.
 12. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2009, 84: 1-10.
 13. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2010, 87: 1-10.
 14. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2011, 90: 1-10.
 15. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2012, 93: 1-10.
 16. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2013, 96: 1-10.
 17. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2014, 97: 1-10.
 18. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2015, 98: 1-10.
 19. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2016, 99: 1-10.
 20. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2017, 100: 1-10.
 21. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2018, 101: 1-10.
 22. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2019, 102: 1-10.
 23. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2020, 103: 1-10.
 24. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2021, 104: 1-10.
 25. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2022, 105: 1-10.
 26. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2023, 106: 1-10.
 27. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2024, 107: 1-10.
 28. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2025, 108: 1-10.
 29. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2026, 109: 1-10.
 30. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2027, 110: 1-10.
 31. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2028, 111: 1-10.
 32. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2029, 112: 1-10.
 33. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2030, 113: 1-10.
 34. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2031, 114: 1-10.
 35. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2032, 115: 1-10.
 36. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2033, 116: 1-10.
 37. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2034, 117: 1-10.
 38. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2035, 118: 1-10.
 39. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2036, 119: 1-10.
 40. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2037, 120: 1-10.
 41. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2038, 121: 1-10.
 42. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2039, 122: 1-10.
 43. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2040, 123: 1-10.
 44. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2041, 124: 1-10.
 45. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2042, 125: 1-10.
 46. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2043, 126: 1-10.
 47. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2044, 127: 1-10.
 48. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2045, 128: 1-10.
 49. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2046, 129: 1-10.
 50. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2047, 130: 1-10.
 51. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2048, 131: 1-10.
 52. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2049, 132: 1-10.
 53. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2050, 133: 1-10.
 54. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2051, 134: 1-10.
 55. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2052, 135: 1-10.
 56. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2053, 136: 1-10.
 57. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2054, 137: 1-10.
 58. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2055, 138: 1-10.
 59. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2056, 139: 1-10.
 60. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2057, 140: 1-10.
 61. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2058, 141: 1-10.
 62. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2059, 142: 1-10.
 63. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2060, 143: 1-10.
 64. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2061, 144: 1-10.
 65. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2062, 145: 1-10.
 66. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2063, 146: 1-10.
 67. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2064, 147: 1-10.
 68. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2065, 148: 1-10.
 69. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2066, 149: 1-10.
 70. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2067, 150: 1-10.
 71. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2068, 151: 1-10.
 72. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2069, 152: 1-10.
 73. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2070, 153: 1-10.
 74. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2071, 154: 1-10.
 75. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2072, 155: 1-10.
 76. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2073, 156: 1-10.
 77. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2074, 157: 1-10.
 78. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2075, 158: 1-10.
 79. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2076, 159: 1-10.
 80. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2077, 160: 1-10.
 81. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2078, 161: 1-10.
 82. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2079, 162: 1-10.
 83. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2080, 163: 1-10.
 84. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2081, 164: 1-10.
 85. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2082, 165: 1-10.
 86. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2083, 166: 1-10.
 87. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2084, 167: 1-10.
 88. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2085, 168: 1-10.
 89. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2086, 169: 1-10.
 90. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2087, 170: 1-10.
 91. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2088, 171: 1-10.
 92. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2089, 172: 1-10.
 93. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2090, 173: 1-10.
 94. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2091, 174: 1-10.
 95. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2092, 175: 1-10.
 96. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2093, 176: 1-10.
 97. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2094, 177: 1-10.
 98. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2095, 178: 1-10.
 99. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2096, 179: 1-10.
 100. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2097, 180: 1-10.
 101. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2098, 181: 1-10.
 102. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2099, 182: 1-10.
 103. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2100, 183: 1-10.
 104. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2101, 184: 1-10.
 105. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2102, 185: 1-10.
 106. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2103, 186: 1-10.
 107. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2104, 187: 1-10.
 108. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2105, 188: 1-10.
 109. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2106, 189: 1-10.
 110. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2107, 190: 1-10.
 111. *Environ. Biol. Fish.* 2108, 191: 1-10.

[illegible]

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *RK* SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: GIRM
IS - C

DATE: 1/20/70

Re Columbia letter to the Bureau dated 7/25/69.

In absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

REC-35

2982

14 JAN 22 1970

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Columbia
CGS:cgb
(3)

SECRET



JAN 28 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JAN 26 10 51 AM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

100-100000-100000

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/19/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/17 - 1/14/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY EUGENE B. MC CARTHY	TYPED BY jdb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Los Angeles report of SA EUGENE B. MC CARTHY dated 10/22/69.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished to New York as Office of Origin, San Diego, and San Francisco, for information in view of their indicated interest in communist influence in racial matters.

Copies of this report are being furnished to military agencies in the Los Angeles area in view of their interest in communist and racial matters.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☒ NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE						100-442-2983 REC-66 EX-111 JAN 23 1970		
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Region II, 115th MIG (RM) 1 - OSI, Norton AFB (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) (Info) 1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM) (Info) 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) (Info) 3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)								
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By	BY	<i>[Signature]</i> 806 RACIAL INT. SEC.		

58 JAN 30 1970

COVER PAGE

JAN 26 3 03 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

LA 100-66078

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because of data received from confidential informants utilized herein tends to identify these sources of continuing value and could compromise their future effectiveness.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report pertinent attempts by the Communist Party to influence racial matters.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1

LA T-2

LA T-3

LA T-4

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

LA T-8

LA T-9

LA T-10

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Region II, 115th MIG, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton AFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: EUGENE B. MC CARTHY
Date: 1/19/70

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Activities of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set forth. There has been no recent information concerning tactics of the SCDCP in racial matters.

- P* -

DETAILS:

All activities set out in this report occurred in the Los Angeles, California, area unless otherwise indicated.

The following abbreviations will be used throughout this report:

Communist Party CP
Southern California
District Communist Party SCDCP

I.
COMMUNIST STRATEGY

"PEOPLE'S WORLD" (PW)

LA T-1 (11/6/69)

On November 1, 1969, the PW held a theater party to benefit the PW Newspaper. A play called "For My People" was presented, which dealt with the history and present day problems of Negro people.

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-66078

The PW is a West Coast Communist Party Newspaper.

LA T-2 (7/18/69)
LA T-3 (8/4/69)

On June 25, 1969, the SCDGP, Negro Commission, held a meeting to discuss the possible acceptance of an invitation to attend a Black Panther Party (BPP) (See Appendix) conference to be held at Oakland, California. It was agreed that all Negroes in the CP should attend.

LA T-4 (8/1/69)

At the July 12-13, 1969, session of the SCDGP convention concerning the BPP issue, it was stated that the Panthers organization has taken the lead on the issue of police repression and it was stated that it is the duty of the left and the white community to support the Black Panthers and find ways to advance the struggle. It was stated that the CP is primarily "white" and does not live as the black community, so therefore, does not understand certain methods and ways of struggle and language of the black people. The CP must strive for better understanding and sensitivity.

LA T-5 (7/17/69)

At the July 12, 1969, session of the SCDGP convention, it was stated that the Black Panthers are the first line defense of the militant workers. It was urged that the Black Panthers be fully supported by the CP.

LA T-2 (7/18/69)

At the July 13, 1969, session of the SCDGP convention, the Leadership Committee recommended leadership within the party be based upon representation of black and brown people as well as working class and youth representation.

LA T-6 (7/30/69)

On July 15, 1969, a meeting of the Echo Park Club, SCDGP was held at which GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, highly praised the SCDGP's emphasis on black and Mexican liberation.

LA T-10 (10/30/69)

On October 23, 1969, the Organization Committee of

LA 100-66078

the SCDGP held a meeting at which it was stated that more attention should be given to the working class. It was suggested that development work be on an area basis. The example used was Mexican and black liberation.

LA T-1 (11/7/69)

On November 4, 1969, a general meeting of the SCDGP was held at which it was stated wherever [redacted] speaks, people become interested in the CP, and a lot of young Negro students can be recruited into the CP. The black people can be the means of overthrowing the system in the United States of America.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a Negro self-admitted CP member, who is presently an instructor in the Philosophy Department of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA).

b6
b7C

II.
COMMUNIST TACTICS

There is no matter to report on this category during this period.

III.
COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-3 (8/4/69)

At the July 12-13, 1969, session of the SCDGP convention, it was stated that the Northern California District of the CP has communicated with the BPP and has had a number of meetings with the Black Panthers. The Northern California CP and the Black Panthers are working to create good relationships with the black and brown people.

LA T-7 (7/22/69)

On July 16, 1969, at a meeting of the Centinela Club, SCDGP, it was stated that new young people are coming into the CP from the Black Panthers.

LA 100-66078

LA T-8 (8/25/69)

On July 21, 1969, at a meeting of the Cyril Briggs Club, SCDCP, it was announced that four members of the club attended the Black Panther convention, "United Front Against Fascism," at Oakland, California, on July 18, 19, and 20, 1969.

LA T-9 (9/19/69)

On September 7, 1969, at a meeting of the Workers and Peasants Club, SCDCP, it was stated that the Black Panthers recently held a conference at Oakland, California, around the 17th of August, at which conference several resolutions and demands were made. These resolutions and demands will be met at a workshop to be held in the Los Angeles area at some future date. The CP has decided to let the Black Panthers run the workshop.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther", which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of American, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it".

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
January 19, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA EUGENE B. MC CARTHY
dated and captioned as above at
Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1-20-70

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

ReBulet to Albany 8-28-64 and Kansas City letter to the Bureau 10-15-69.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report is being submitted.

By

- cc 100-442529-10
- ② - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - Kansas City (100-11934)
- GAA:mts
(5)

REC 8

EX-109

100-442529-272984
3 JAN 22 1970

RACIAL INT. SECT.



59 JAN 30 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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JAN 26 3 06 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

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RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2985 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/23/70

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

Re Tampa letter to Bureau, dated 10/24/69.

Tampa has no information to report for the
quarter ending 1/31/70.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Tampa
JRH:lp
(4)

REC 27

14 JAN 26 1970



50 JAN 30 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RACIAL INT. SECT.

JAN 28 11 14 AM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *288* SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: 1/23/70

TDR

Re Albuquerque letter of 10/31/69.

Albuquerque's report for the current quarter is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

The Albuquerque informants have continuously advised, during the past several months, that there has been no formal CP, USA organization functioning in the state of New Mexico. In May, 1969, PAT BLAU BLAWIS was re-elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA; and she continues to maintain a residence in Santa Fe, New Mexico. She is the recognized leader of the CP in the state of New Mexico; and in August, 1969, she was included in a delegation of CP, USA members who traveled to Moscow, USSR. The Albuquerque C. P. MEMBER informants have stated that PAT BLAU BLAWIS has indicated she planned to create a functioning CP, USA organization in the state of New Mexico but that she just does not have the

②-Bureau (RAM)
1-New York (100-15736) (RAM)
1-Albuquerque
RJE:hm
(4)

EX-116 REC-64

100-442529-2987

15 JAN 26 1970

Glas
RACIAL INT. SECT.



27-000000

JAN 29 5 20 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

TO DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU
JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT LAST.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU,
THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF
THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM
THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

ON JANUARY TWENTY EIGHT LAST,
THE NEW YORK OFFICE RECEIVED
A TELEPHONE CALL FROM AN INDIVIDUAL
WHO STATED THAT HE HAD INFORMATION
REGARDING THE ACTIVITIES OF
CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE
ALLEGEDLY ENGAGED IN
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE IS CURRENTLY
CONDUCTING AN INVESTIGATION
INTO THE MATTER.

AQ 100-2744

follow through and has never achieved her goal. BLAWIS indicates she is the only person who is in contact with all of the other members of the CP, USA in the state of New Mexico and has stated she has intermittent contact with each of these individuals.

[redacted] individually advised in the latter part of 1969 that in their opinions there are no serious racial problems in the state of New Mexico and because of this situation the representatives of the CP, USA have not found racial matters in New Mexico to be good issues for exploitation.

b7D

Albuquerque has reviewed all information available and there has been no indication noted of any Communist influence in racial matters during the period which this letter covers. All of the sources of the Albuquerque Office have been contacted during the period covered by this letter and these sources furnished no information reflecting evidence of any racial problems in this state. It is the opinions of these sources that action taken in connection with racial matters in the state of New Mexico is on a legitimate basis.

The sources of the Albuquerque Office have been realerted to immediately report to this office any information coming to their attention concerning possible influence in racial matters.

The investigation of this office concerning captioned matter for the past three months has been completely negative and, therefore, no report is being submitted. In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination is being made.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 1/22/70

Re Las Vegas letter dated 10/23/69.

There is no evidence indicating Communist influence in racial matters in the Las Vegas Division. No information has been developed or received indicating influence in racial matters by any subversive organization or individual.

In the event information is developed indicating such influence, reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:kmc
(4)

REC-64

100-442529-2988

9 Jan 23

G. J. [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear]



5010-108-02

59 FEB 2 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

60324 1820

JAN 20 5 03 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV
60324

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 1/22/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/24/69 - 1/12/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY SA AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER	TYPED BY eje
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA GARRETT P. FLEMING dated 9/18/69 at Chicago.

- P*-

LEADCHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report Communist influence in racial matters in the Chicago Division.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					() NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	

- 8 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
- 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
- 1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
- 4 - Chicago (100-41324)

100-442529-2989	REC 44
10 JAN 26 1970	ST-119

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: <i>ASAC</i>	<i>ISO, CRD, FLO, DIA</i> <i>2/3/70</i> <i>RCS</i> <i>Chg/ci</i>
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.		
How Fwd.		
By	<i>BY: [Signature]</i>	

63 FEB 6 1970

COVER PAGE

JAN 29 12 36 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

17 1 04

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report on whom subversive characterizations are not included, were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative concerning these individuals and/or organizations, or insufficient identifying data was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ because it contains information from CG T-1 through CG T-15, who are confidential sources of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these sources and compromise future effectiveness of such.

[redacted] who are associated with the Chicago Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (CBSWP) and the Young Socialist Alliance-Chicago (YSA-C) have advised that these organizations at the present time are making no effort to influence policy matters of any organizations involved in the civil rights movement in Chicago. [redacted] a leading member of the Proletarian Party of America, has advised that this organization at this time is making no effort to influence policy matters in the Chicago freedom movement.

b7D

b7D

[redacted] have advised that the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois is not currently endeavoring to influence the following organizations or that these organizations are no longer in existence in the Chicago area:

b7D

Coordinating Council of Community Organizations
West Side Organization
Chicago Urban League
Congress of Racial Equality

CG 100-41324

INFORMANTS

Source

CG T-1 is

[REDACTED]

CG T-2 is

[REDACTED]

CG T-3 is

[REDACTED]

CG T-4 is

[REDACTED]

CG T-5 is

[REDACTED]

CG T-6 is

[REDACTED]

CG T-7 is

[REDACTED]

Location

A [REDACTED]

Characterization of JAMES WEST

A [REDACTED]

Characterization of JACK KLING

A [REDACTED]

Characterization of [REDACTED]

A [REDACTED]

Characterization of [REDACTED]

"

"

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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CG 100-41324

Source

Location

CG T-8 is

CG T-9 is

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CG T-10 is

CG T-11 is

CG T-12 is

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Characterization of

CG T-13 is

CG T-14 is

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CG T-15 is

- D* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via Courier)

Report of: SA AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER Office: Chicago
Date: 1/22/70

Field Office File #: 100-41324 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS,
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues in its program to attempt to influence the direction of the civil rights movement in the Chicago area. The Illinois CP has a member affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and members within the Negro American Labor Council. The CP in the recent past has made attempts to influence the Black Panther Party (BPP) by arranging meetings with Panther leadership and through small monetary contributions. The Illinois CP has issued a statement condemning raid by Chicago Police Department on BPP headquarters. The Black Liberation Commission of the CP has held meetings in an effort to exert influence in racial matters.

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~~Excluded from Automatic~~
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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-line of CP, Illinois CP Meetings, Including Expressions by CP Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The Communist Party (CP) of Illinois influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no influence on policy matters of the Chicago Freedom Movement. Civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois endeavors to exert some influence are as follows:

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), now known as "Operation Breadbasket"

Black Panther Party (BPP)

Concerning the Chicago Urban League and Congress of Racial Equality, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within these organizations.

The CP of Illinois still maintains [redacted] CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of NAACP.

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With respect to the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has the following individuals who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC:

[redacted] member of the State Committee CP of Illinois and member of CP National Committee

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member of State Committee,
CP of Illinois

 member of CP of Illinois

 CP National Committee member

 , CP of Illinois member

 , CP of Illinois member

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 is the Vice President and
 is a member of the Executive Board of the Chicago
Chapter, NALC.

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The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes and obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered quite ineffective.

Concerning the SCLC, now known as "Operation Breadbasket", West Side Organization, and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

Regarding attempts by the CP to exert influence in the Black Panther Party (BPP), arrangements were made for CHARLENE MITCHELL, 1968 CP candidate for President of the United States and a member of the Black Liberation Commission, CP, USA, to visit BPP Headquarters, in Chicago to discuss mutual problems. Arrangements were made for MITCHELL and FRED HAMPTON, then BPP leader in Chicago, to share the platform at a mass meeting sponsored by the CP of Illinois and the African-American Heritage Association, to be held October 12, 1969, at the Joe Louis Theater, 35th and Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Both the CP and the BPP were to sell tickets to this affair and the proceeds were to be divided between the two groups.

This function apparently was not too successful in that HAMPTON and a party of approximately 40 Black Panthers arrived at the rally one and one-half hours late and interrupted the meeting by their entrance. Following HAMPTON's speech, this group left en masse without waiting to hear MITCHELL's speech. The CP of Illinois was upset by the conduct of the Panthers but felt their arrogance could be corrected by continued education by CP members.

(CG T-1, 1/8/70)

A characterization of African -
American Heritage Association, and
the BPP is attached.

b. Illinois State CP Committee Resolutions

On June 20, 1969, a meeting of the CP leaders was held at which time a draft proposal was presented relating to plans of the Constitutional Convention for the State of Illinois. This draft was prepared by JAMES WEST, subject to revision by the Illinois State CP Committee, Staff and Board members and if agreed to was to be distributed in pamphlet form. The plan called for a distribution of this pamphlet to each delegate at the Illinois Constitutional Convention. Section 4 of this draft relates to a Bill of Minority Rights and in summary states:

1. No person of any age shall be subjected to discrimination in any walk of life because of color, ethnic origin, religious or political belief. This right shall be enforced by enabling legislation setting forth strong penalties and by vigorous prosecution.

2. Each person shall be secured in the dignity of his person and his heritage. Demeaning villification of any person or group on racial, ethnic or religious grounds, such as racism and anti-semitism, shall be a criminal offense punishable by law.

3. Claims of Indian tribes shall be settled by 1975 through a joint commission of federal-state government and representatives of the Indian peoples; the government shall, furthermore, undertake a comprehensive program to eliminate all elements of disadvantage and

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discrimination in the present status of Indians, as compared to their peers among fellow-Americans.

4. The affairs of government, including elections and employment, shall be conducted in such manner as to secure fully adequate representation of black Americans, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, and American Indians.

5. The right of the black people to indemnity and compensation to overcome 300 years of special oppression and exploitation which has held them captive to an inferior position, is recognized and acknowledged. The State of Illinois shall undertake a crash program, to be paid for first of all by those who have profited most by black oppression, to achieve within 10 years time, and no later than by 1982, the full parity of black Americans with all other citizens in all walks of life.

6. Neither the State of Illinois, nor any local government within the bounds of the state, shall engage in business transactions with, nor support in any way, any establishment, industry, bank or institution which discriminates at any level in the hiring and promotion of black Americans or members of any other minority group.

(CG T-2, 6/24/69)

JAMES WEST is a member of the State Board, State Committee and Staff of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 7/1/69)

c. Gurley Flynn Club Meeting

A meeting of the Gurley Flynn Club of the CP of Illinois was held July 9, 1969. At this meeting there was a presentation given relating to the "Black Manifesto" and because of the detailed wording to this document, each point appearing therein was read, verbatim.

A discussion period followed this reading, at which time it was suggested a letter be written to the National Office, CP, USA to obtain their views on this document. It was agreed, however, that the club should support the manifesto.

(CG T-3, 7/23/69)

d. State Board Meeting

A meeting of the Illinois CP State Board was held July 15, 1969. [] gave a report at this meeting on an Ad Hoc Steel Conference and banquet which had been held in Gary, Indiana, July 12 and 13, 1969. [] stated that the Ad Hoc Committee had been established to fight for black representation in the top leadership of the steel industry. He added that there were 32 top officers within the United Steel Workers of America and not one of these offices was held by a black person.

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[] added there were nine chapters of the Ad Hoc in the U. S. and that each had passed several resolutions setting forth their demands to the USWA. He added little or no progress had been made by these committees to their demands.

(CG T-4, 7/16/69
CG T-5, 7/23/69)

e. CP Labor Commission Meeting

A meeting of the CP of Illinois Labor Commission was held August 5, 1969. [] reported on the closing of the International Harvester Tractor Works in Chicago, Illinois. [] stated this plant will move to Melrose Park, Illinois. He stated this means that white employees will be placed in jobs and the Negroes will be forced out due to housing and community problems. He added that most Negroes hold unskilled jobs at the plant and would not be able to pay high prices for housing or for the cost of transportation in connection with this move.

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(CG T-6, 8/5/69
CG T-7, 8/5/69
CG T-8, 8/6/69)

f. Levine Club Meeting

A meeting of the Levine Club of the CP was held in Chicago, Illinois, on August 7, 1969. It was stated at this meeting that \$5 was being sent from the Levine Club to the BPP in Chicago to show that the Communist clubs are backing them.

(CG T-9, 8/14/69)

g. Chicago Press Committee Meeting of CP

A meeting of the Chicago CP Press Committee was held at CP Headquarters on August 7, 1969. It was stated at this meeting that the CP was planning a 50th anniversary celebration of the Party in Illinois, and that this function was planned to be held August 22, 1969, with GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA to be the featured guest. It was stated that HALL, while in Chicago, would meet with leadership of the BPP and that the Party clubs would pay for tickets for 10 Panther members to attend the August 22, 1969, celebration.

(CG T-10, 8/7/69
CG T-11, 8/7/69)

h. CP Political Action Committee Meeting

A meeting of the CP Political Action Committee of the Illinois CP was held August 7, 1969. Most of the discussion at this meeting related to the Constitutional Convention being planned for the State of Illinois. It was stated at the meeting that the Illinois Constitution does not provide for state representiveness to the problems of minorities, specifically for the blacks in Madison County, East St. Louis, Illinois.

(CG T-12, 8/25/69)

i. CP Meeting - August 10, 1969

A meeting of the CP members was held at the YMCA Hotel, Chicago, on August 10, 1969. It was announced at this meeting that GUS HALL would visit Chicago during the week of August 18-24, 1969, and would be meeting with various civil rights groups.

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It was stated that HALL specifically planned to meet with representatives of the BPP during his stay in Chicago.

(CG T-13, 8/20/69)

j. 50th Anniversary Celebration of CP

A meeting of CP members was held at the YMCA Hotel in Chicago, Illinois, on August 22, 1969, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the CP, USA. Approximately 200-250 persons attended this function and GUS HALL gave the principal address. HALL spoke briefly on the "counter offenses" of U. S. imperialism in Vietnam, Bay of Pigs, and in the Dominican Republic. He also touched on the topic of black liberation, as well as the Soviet-Czechoslovakian incident. A contingent of BPP members attended this function and sold copies of their newspaper during the proceedings.

(CG T-3, 8/29/69,
CG T-4, 8/25/69)

k. CP Railroad Club Meeting

A meeting of the CP Railroad Club was held in Chicago on August 29, 1969. At this meeting comments relating to GUS HALL's visit to Chicago were made. It was stated that HALL's visit to the area was an overall success, however, his meetings with the BPP and other militant youth groups were not a success and in general "fell apart".

(CG T-4, 9/3/69)

1. South Central Freedom of the Press
Club Meeting

A meeting of the South Central Freedom of the Press Club was held in Chicago, Illinois, on September 10, 1969. At this meeting it was stated that CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP candidate for President of the United States in 1968, would be in Chicago from October 10-12, 1969. MITCHELL was scheduled to meet with members of the BPP while in Chicago to spearhead plans for a followup on the "United Front Against Facism Conference", which had been held in the recent past in Oakland, California. It was stated that FRED HAMPTON

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then leader of the BPP in Chicago was being asked to take part in the CHARLENE MITCHELL activities.

(CG T-10, 9/17/69)

m. West Side CP Leadership Meeting

A meeting of the West Side CP Leadership was held in Chicago on September 13, 1969. At this meeting it was announced that CHARLENE MITCHELL would be in Chicago for about four days during the early part of October, 1969, at which time she would meet with representatives of the BPP to discuss the question of national defense of the organization, as well as the united front movement. It was stated that the Panthers were to begin anti-facism united front activities, in Chicago during the week of September 15, 1969.

(CG T-2, 9/15/69)

n. Steel Club Meeting

A meeting of the CP Steel Club was held on September 14, 1969, JAMES WEST was the principal speaker at this meeting and discussed the various black caucuses within the various unions. He stated the CP is fighting for more promotions for blacks in management positions. He stated the Party program also calls for the upgrading of Negroes currently on the job and for those employed within the unions.

(CG T-5, 9/15/69)

o. Claudia Jones CP Club Meeting

A meeting of the Claudia Jones CP Club was held October 2, 1969, at which time it was stated that all CP Clubs are asked to contribute in some way to the black coalition struggle. It was stated that a meeting of CP actives was to be held at a later date to discuss the question of black liberation generally and of the black coalition specifically.

(CG T-2, 10/7/69)

p. State Board Meeting

A meeting of the Illinois CP State Board was held October 7, 1969. At this meeting it was stated that CHARLENE MITCHELL would be in Chicago on October 10, 1969, under the sponsorship of the CP of Illinois. Her first visit in Chicago was to be at BPP Headquarters, where she was to meet with Panther leadership to discuss mutual problems. It was also stated that MITCHELL and FRED HAMPTON, then Panther leader, would share the platform at a mass meeting scheduled to be held at 35th and Michigan Avenue, Chicago, on October 12, 1969. It was stated that the sale of tickets for this meeting was going well and that the Panthers were also selling tickets. The profits from this function were to be divided equally between the BPP and the CP.

(CG T-1, 10/8/69
CG T-2, 10/13/69)

q. CP Leadership Meeting

A meeting of CP leaders was held October 10, 1969. JACK KLING was the principal speaker at this meeting and suggested that efforts be made to enlist union support for the BPP on the legal, political and financial questions involved in the excessive bail bonds being set for Panther members.

(CG T-2, 10/31/69)

JACK KLING is State Secretary, CP of Illinois and a member of the Staff, Committee and State Board of CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 10/31/69)

r. CP Press Release

The CP of Illinois, on December 4, 1969, issued a statement relating to the shooting of BPP leaders FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK. This statement, in its entirety, is as follows:

Communist Party of Illinois
27 East Monroe Street
Room 1200
Chicago, Illinois 60603
Telephone RA 6-9198

December 4, 1969

Statement of Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, and
Jack Kling, Executive Secretary, of the
Communist Party of Illinois

The assassination of Illinois Black Panther Party leader FRED HAMPTON and of MARK CLARK in a pre-dawn raid today by the police under a search order of the State's Attorney's Office is a barbaric, racist, anti-working class act of extermination to wipe out political opposition and dissent.

It can be likened only to the Nazi concentration camp racist death ovens and to the bestial racist search and destroy operations in Vietnam typified by the extermination of My Lai village. It is still another, warning that the police powers of the state are being mobilized for an all-out genocidal, fascist assault on the ghettos and against all political opposition and dissent - all in the name of "law and order."

This is no isolated atrocity. It is a pattern which goes back to the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, and Malcolm X. It calls to mind Mayor Daley's "Shoot to Kill !" order of 1968 and the ill-disguised threats lurking behind recent Agnew-Nixon speeches. It recalls the physical silencing-by-gag of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale as a defendant in a federal court of law. It reminds us that Black Panther, peace and other leaders of opposition and dissent have been and are being harrassed, persecuted and held under exorbitant bail, as in the case of the Chicago "Conspiracy" trial. The murder of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark was preceded by the police murder of four Black Panther activists in recent months, and by the police raid on the home of three Black Panther leaders here just two days earlier.

It is a pattern of the physical silencing and annihilation of political opposition and dissent. This is the meaning of the Nixon-Agnew "law and order" program.

If not stopped here and now, it will surely spread to all peace movements and activists; to all black freedom movements and activists; to all student movements and activists; to all labor leaders and shop stewards who militantly defend the interests of the working class; to all forces of independent political action.

It is meant to intimidate every labor leader and shop steward from waging the fight against the profit-bloated, war-tax fattened corporations and the Nixon Administration anti-labor, planned hunger program; to set the stage for an all-out attack against trade unions to forestall a fight for higher wages and better working conditions for 3½ million workers whose contracts expire in 1970. The injunction limiting picketing at the Chicago Hotpoint-GE plant is a long step in that direction.

The immediate target of this murderous conspiracy, in which the Bill of Rights is being trampled underfoot, is the Black Panther Party, a militant champion of black-white unity for the progress of black and white working people in our country. Defense of the Constitutional rights of the Black Panther Party has become the first line of defense of democracy for all and to halt the advance of fascism in the USA today.

We call on all workers, black and white, on all unions and peoples' organizations, including the state and county AFL-CIO, on all democratic-minded people, to immediately wire or write President Nixon, your congressman, Governor Ogilvie, and Mayor Daley, to demand:

1. An immediate halt to the persecution and extermination drive against the Black Panther Party;
2. An immediate Congressional investigation into the conspiracy to exterminate the Black Panther Party;

3. A declaration by President Nixon calling a halt to all methods of violence and assassination, of harrassment and frame-ups, in dealing with political opposition and dissent; and bringing the full power of the federal government to bear to prosecute and imprison any and all public officials or police who authorize or use these Nazi methods in the USA;

4. The police shall be put under the control of the communities they are supposed to serve;

5. A complete, immediate investigation of the assassination of FRED HAMPTON and MARK CLARK and the full prosecution of those responsible;

6. Free the "Conspiracy Eight"; quash the Chicago frame-up trial.

We call on all unions and organizations to appeal to the United Nations for an investigation into the genocidal practices evident in My Lai and other atrocities in Vietnam and in these genocidal assassinations directed against the black, Puerto Rican, Chicano and American Indian people in the ghettos and reservations of the United States - all in violation of UN policies to which the United States government is a party.

We call for a campaign of mass protest and indignation in every form open to the American people. The time to prevent fascism is NOW.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Black Liberation Commission of Communist Party Meetings

A meeting of the Black Liberation Commission (BLC) was held July 9, 1969. The main topic of discussion at this meeting was how to build the Party among black industrial workers. HERB WRIGHT served as chairman of this meeting and made the following proposals:

1. That the Party establish an organizational center to work with young black industrial workers, although white workers should not be excluded. That this be done in conjunction with the NALC, if possible, and if not the Party should do it itself.

2. That the main objectives of this organizational center be to organize the unorganized low-paid worker in connection with the progressive trade union forces; the second objective being to build a base for recruitment of black industrial workers in the Party.

(CG T-4, 7/16/69)

A meeting of the BLC was held October 10, 1969, and HERB WRIGHT, Chairman of the Commission, opened the meeting. He stated that white chauvinism within the CP must be eliminated, that the CP must closely watch developments within the black community so it can remain in the vanguard. Black youths must be trained so they can be oriented toward socialism. WRIGHT stated that the war in Vietnam is being strongly opposed by the black community, thereby creating an opportunity for the CP to make inroads in furthering socialism among blacks.

(CG T-15, 10/22/69)

A joint meeting of the BLC and the Industrial Commission of the CP was held October 11, 1969. This meeting consisted of the leadership of both groups and CHARLENE MITCHELL was an invited guest. [redacted] discussed Party progress among the black groups and indicated there was little or no Party influence within "Operation Breadbasket" and no influence in the Black Coalition Movement, however, [redacted] stated he felt the Party was making progress with the BPP. [redacted]

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stated help should be given in the area of ideological debate with the Panthers on the many areas of disagreement. CHARLENE MITCHELL commented on her meeting with Panther leadership on October 10, 1969, and stated they did develop a dialogue relating to the differences in approach.

(CG T-1, 10/13/69
CG T-2, 10/31/69)

 is a member of the State Board, State Committee and a member of the Black Liberation Commission, CP of Illinois.

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(CG T-1, 10/31/69)

A regional meeting of the BLC, CP, USA, was held in Chicago, Illinois, on October 18-19, 1969, with representatives from New York, Detroit and Chicago present. WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, National Chairman, BLC, CP, USA opened the meeting and announced the agenda:

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1. Reports from the BLC of Illinois and Michigan CP districts.
2. Discussion of the future outlook of the NALC.
3. Building the Party.

 gave a report entitled "Status of the Freedom Movement", wherein he called for unity in the black community. He stated the Party lacked influence in the major developments in the black community and no influence in the black coalition and none in "Operation Breadbasket". He stated the Party has taken the position of support of the BPP, however, there is no direct relationship of communists working in the BPP. stated that regarding the communist influence within the black coalition in Chicago and its contacts with major corporations. care should be exercised in that such a move could be interpreted as the CP working toward black capitalism.

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(CG T-4, 10/20/69
CG T-1, 10/22/69)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER
ORGANIZATIONS

A. National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People (NAACP)

The CP of Illinois has [] a member of the CP of Illinois, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. [] is reportedly doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relating to the NAACP.

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(CG T-1, 1/8/70)

B. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

The CP of Illinois currently has six individuals all CP members who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes and more specifically to obtain more jobs for them in the building trades. The NALC's program to date has not been considered effective.

(CG T-1, 1/8/70)

C. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), also
known as "Operation Breadbasket"

The CP of Illinois at this time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 1/8/70)

D. Black Panther Party (BPP)

[] member of the BPP in Chicago, on August 7, 1969, visited the Modern Bookstore located at 3230 North Broadway Avenue, Chicago. [] at that time made inquiry regarding an order she had previously placed in the store for ten copies each of Dictionary of Philosophy and Fundamentals of Marxism and Leninism. It was learned that [] had ordered these books specifically for BPP members.

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(CG T-10, 8/7/69)

Information relating to the Modern Book-store appears in the Appendix pages of this report.

On August 29, 1969, a meeting of the BPP was held at the Precious Blood Church, Western and Congress Streets, Chicago. [redacted] representing the CP of Illinois, was present at this meeting which was attended by approximately 20-25 Panther and non-Panther people. This meeting was devoted to definition of terms and discussion of definitions. The Black Panthers reportedly defined themselves as a revolutionary party which believes in violent revolution which follows the Marxist-Leninist theory, with an aim of bringing socialism to the United States. They stated they are not a racist organization, but that racism is simply the symptom of the problem. The real problem is black exploitation through capitalism and imperialism.

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(CG T-12, 8/29/69)

[redacted] is a member of the CP of
Illinois.

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(CG T-12, 8/29/69)

On August 25, 1969, a meeting of the BPP was held at the Precious Blood Church in Chicago. This meeting was attended by both Panthers and non-Panther people. The class at that session was studying the Red Book of Mao Tse-Tung, Chapter 1. The class took one phrase at a time, read it and thereafter gave it their interpretation. The instructor and a ranking BPP member would thereafter make corrections and modifications to the class responses. The tenor of the meeting was that the only way the black people would be free in America was through armed revolution and that this revolution would come about when the masses of the blacks understood the structure within the capitalistic system.

(CG T-12, 8/28/69)

On October 10, 1969, CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP Presidential candidate in 1968, met with FRED HAMPTON, then the leader of the BPP at Panther Headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. This meeting reportedly was very unsatisfactory and accomplished nothing. HAMPTON reportedly arrived an hour late for the meeting and what was supposed to be a private meeting was disturbed by persons entering and leaving the room and by HAMPTON's frequent absence from the room to answer the telephone. It was learned that MITCHELL, following an approximate 20-minute absence on the part of HAMPTON to answer the phone, left Panther headquarters.

(CG T-2, 10/31/69)

CHARLENE MITCHELL and FRED HAMPTON, representing the CP and BPP, respectively, were scheduled to appear at a function sponsored by the CP of Illinois which was held October 12, 1969, at the Joe Louis Theater, 35th and Michigan, Chicago, Illinois. It was learned that HAMPTON and a party of approximately 40 Panthers arrived one and one-half hours late to this function and continuously disrupted the activity by walking in and out during the speeches. The group, following HAMPTON's speech, reportedly left the theater en masse without waiting to hear MITCHELL's speech. The CP was reportedly upset over their conduct. It was further learned that this function was not a financial success.

(CG T-2, 10/31/69
CG T-4, 10/20/69
CG T-12, 10/28/69)

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[redacted] in late October, 1969, stated he was teaching a class on communications technology to approximately six members of the BPP in Chicago. [redacted] stated he was teaching this class from a dialectical base and will include Marxist-Leninist principals in addition to communications theory. [redacted] added he would like to see CP members who are working with the Black Panthers in Chicago, meet with Party leadership to discuss approach and tactics. It was stated that some CP members are helping the Panthers open a health clinic on Chicago's West Side. It was indicated these people are not working as open communists and [redacted] felt that this is wrong.

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(CG T-2, 10/24/69)

is a member of the CP of Illinois and a member of the State Committee.

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(CG T-4, 10/24/69)

It was learned in October, 1969, that JACK KLING has been engaged in attempting to develop a broad defense program for ghetto organizations, particularly the BPP. This reportedly is in keeping with the resolution of the National Committee of the CP, USA. It was stated that the Party should bring monied support and should concentrate on the political, legal and financial questions involved in excessive bail bonds for Panther members. KLING reportedly stated that a statement of defense should be drawn up followed by a community organization.

(CG T-2, 10/31/69)

NATALIE MYERS, on November 6, 1969, stated that someone had donated \$53 to the CP to permit two young people to travel to Washington, D.C., to participate in the November, 1969, peace march. It was MYERS' hope that arrangements could be made for the CP to have two BPP people make this trip.

(CG T-12, 11/14/69)

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NATALIE MYERS is a member of the Illinois State Committee and Staff and also Chairman of the Peace Commission of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 11/6/69)

It was learned that a CP member from the Illinois District had contacted BPP Headquarters in Chicago during early October, 1969, to determine if two Panther members would care to attend the peace march in Washington, D.C., during mid-November, 1969. Transportation for these two Panther members was to be paid by a friend of the CP.

(CG T-12, 11/14/69)

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E. National Convention of American Federation of Teachers

The National Convention of the American Federation of Teachers was held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana, from August 18 to 22, 1969. At this convention, a group of eight persons, all CP members, held daily strategy meetings in connection with the convention.

One of the goals of this group of CP members was to fight against racism and a demonstration, which was by some degree organized by these CP members, disrupted the opening session of the convention on August 18, 1969. This demonstration prevented the mayor of New Orleans and the Chairman of the New Orleans Board of Education from speaking on the grounds that they were racists. Also a meeting of all black teachers was called and was attended by approximately 150-200 people, where upon a black caucus was organized.

(CG T-7, 8/26/69)

AFRICAN-AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION

A source advised on May 14, 1969, that the African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) was known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961. It was founded by ISHMAEL FLORY around 1958 and incorporated in the State of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It was founded ostensibly for the purpose of teaching African history and culture to American Negroes. AAHA is strongly influenced by the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois. It is represented by both communist and non-communist members and some people with strong Negro nationalistic tendencies. This organization reflects CP policy on some issues and opposes CP policy on others; for example, the CP rejects the concept of Afro-American as a reference term to the American Negro and rejects aspects of nationalism, both of which are reflected in the AAHA program. FLORY is a member of the CP of Illinois and theoretically under the discipline of the CP. He is the guiding force in AAHA and controls policy and decisions in AAHA. CP representatives occasionally are featured at AAHA affairs.

A second source advised on May 14, 1969, that the headquarters of AAHA are presently located at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The above source advised that the Afr'Am Book Store, a branch of the Modern Book Store, is also located at AAHA and that this book store is managed by ISHMAEL FLORY.

A third source advised on May 8, 1969, that ISHMAEL FLORY, a current CP member, continues to be the leader of AAHA and as such makes policies and decisions for AAHA. The South Central Freedom of the Press Committee, CP of Illinois, also participates in formulating the policies of AAHA.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, ".....we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
January 19, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-41324

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent AUGUST J. BAUMGARTNER dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *4* DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/23/70

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NY

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64; and report of SA
EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated 10/21/69 at Little Rock.

QUARTERLY LETTER

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

cc 100-442529
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFM/jewh
(6)

REC 25

EX-103

100-442529-2990
5 JAN 28 1970

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OAC-INT. SEC
5/4-7



5010-108

109
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JAN 29 2 10 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

SEC 52

2 100 82 0 5

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/26/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/1 - 12/31/69
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.	TYPED BY ldb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR., 10/28/69,
at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADSSAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Will follow and report evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Only those persons who could be documented who were mentioned in this report were characterized.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☐ NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		
COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RAM)						100- 442529- 2991		
1 - 112th MI GP. (RM)						5 JAN 28 1970		
1 - OSI (RM)								
1 - NISO (RM)								
1 - New York (RM)								
2 - San Antonio (100-9845)								
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations		
Agency						RAC. INT. SEC.		
Request Recd.	ACE							
Date Fwd.			ISD, CRD					
How Fwd.			2/2/70					
By								

JAN 30 12 40 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

SA 100-9845

All persons mentioned in this report as being members of the Communist Party (CP) and who reside in the San Antonio Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources, with the exception of [redacted] [redacted] is not on the Security Index. The Bureau was advised by letter 3/17/69, of this fact for indexing purposes. [redacted] and [redacted] are acting as informants for State Authorities.

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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

SA T-1:

[redacted]

[redacted]

b3
b6
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b7D
b7E

SA T-2:

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of
JOHN STANFORD [redacted]

[redacted]

SA T-3:

[redacted]

[redacted]

Characterization of
G. J. SUTTON

SA T-4:

[redacted]

Characterization of

[redacted]

SA T-5:

[redacted]

Characterization of

[redacted]

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b7C
b7D
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SA T-6:

[redacted]

Characterization of
American Friends
Service Committee

SA T-7:

[redacted]

Characterization of
G. J. SUTTON

(deceased)

SA 100-9845

CLASSIFICATION

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ inasmuch as it contains information from SA T-1 through SA T-6, informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI Group, San Antonio, Texas (RM)
1 - OSI, San Antonio, Texas (RM)
1 - NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana (RM)

Report of: B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. Office: San Antonio, Texas
Date: 1/26/70

Field Office File #: 100-9845 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: [REDACTED] CP member in Austin, belongs to poverty group that will make issue of racism. CP members in Austin attended rally 10/14/69, where [REDACTED] of the Black Panther Party was main speaker. [REDACTED] of W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, was in Texas in latter part of November, 1969, in connection with new Marxist-Leninist youth group. She attended meeting of Student National Coordinating Committee in San Antonio and was in contact with [REDACTED] Student National Coordinating Committee organization in Austin. While in San Antonio [REDACTED] spoke before the American Friends Service Committee group, and stated in part that racism is part and parcel of capitalism. At another meeting [REDACTED] stated that the road to socialism is through black liberation. She implied that black liberation is the key to socialism. JOHN STANFORD, Organizational Secretary of the CP of Texas, tried to arrange meeting to discuss unity between Mexican-American community and the black community. STANFORD also directed a CP member to take some copies of Daily World to the Nation of Islam. At meeting of CP of Texas State Committee attended by GUS HALL on 12/14/69, one of the items on the agenda was "Defense of the Black Panthers." However, this matter was not discussed during the meeting.

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GROUP I
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA 100-9845

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Unless otherwise noted all activity took place in San Antonio, Texas.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (10/17/69)

On October 12, 1969, a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) was held in Austin, Texas. Among those present were JOHN STANFORD, [REDACTED], [REDACTED],

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At this meeting [REDACTED] paid 50 cents membership and was told his dues would be 25 cents a month.

During the meeting it was mentioned that [REDACTED] was a member of a poverty group on the campus (at the University of Texas). This group was recently active on the campus but has since been abolished. However, some people are trying to start the group again. The idea of pushing for this group is that it will make an issue of racism.

JOHN STANFORD

SA T-2 (6/18/69)

On June 17, 1969, during a meeting of the CP of Texas State Committee, JOHN STANFORD, who is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and Southern Organizer, CPUSA, was elected Organizational Secretary, CP of Texas. As Organizational Secretary STANFORD is also a member of the Executive Committee of the CP of Texas.

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SA T-2 (6/20/69)

SA 100-9845

On April 20, 1969, during the State Convention of the CP of Texas, [] and [] were elected as members of the CP of Texas State Committee.

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[]
SA T-2 (6/20/69)

On April 20, 1969, during the State Convention of the CP of Texas, [] was elected as a member of the CP of Texas State Committee.

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[]
SA T-2 (6/20/69)

On May 19, 1968, at the State Convention of the CP of Texas, [] was elected as a member of the CP of Texas State Committee.

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On April 20, 1969, during the State Convention of the CP of Texas, [] was not re-elected as a member of the CP of Texas State Committee.

SA T-1 (10/17/69)

On October 14, 1969, during a rally at Austin, Texas, [] of the Black Panther Party (BPP) was the main speaker. There were approximately 250 persons in attendance, including [] [] [] and [] supra.

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BLACK PANTHER PARTY

A characterization of the Black Panther Party is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

SA T-2 (10/24/69)

On October 23, 1969, during a Communist Party Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD, supra,

SA 100-9845

X [] advised that he had been in correspondence with [] in New York. [] plans to be in Texas in November to hold various meetings in connection with the new CPUSA youth organization.

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The group tentatively decided that [] could be used effectively while in Texas in such cities as San Antonio, Dallas, Austin, and Houston.

[]

SA T-4 (11/10/69)

[] is the Field Organizer of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America.

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SA T-5 (9/8/69)

As of September, 1969, [] stated she had been in the CPUSA for two years.

W.E.B. DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A characterization of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America is contained in the appendix hereto.

SA T-2 (11/6/69)

On November 6, 1969, JOHN STANFORD, supra, was extremely upset, stating that he had not heard from [] supra, who was supposed to be in San Antonio on November 6, 1969. He stated he contacted New York telephonically and had ascertained that [] trip had been postponed for two weeks. According to STANFORD, [] had written STANFORD a letter telling him about the postponement but she had failed to mail the letter and it was still setting on her dresser at home.

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STANFORD, who again expressed his displeasure over this development, stated he had made commitments for her for speaking engagements all over Texas and now he had to cancel them.

SA 100-9845

SA T-2 (11/12/69)

On November 12, 1969, during a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD, supra, advised that he finally heard from [] regarding her trip to Texas in connection with organizing a new Marxist-Leninist youth organization. STANFORD stated that she would arrive in San Antonio, November 16, 1969.

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STANFORD informed that [] of Austin, Texas, had indicated that he could use [] in Austin. STANFORD suggested to the other CP members that [] be sent to Austin, November 17 and 18, 1969. In further discussing [] trip to Texas, it was decided that [] should meet with the older CP comrades in San Antonio on November 19, 1969, and thereafter meet with some young people at JOHN INMAN's house on November 20, 1969. On November 21, 1969, [] could appear at the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) meeting and then return to Austin on November 22, 1969, for another meeting; thereafter she could proceed to El Paso.

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STANFORD emphasized after discussing the above, that the whole schedule for [] was tentative and it could not be finalized until [] arrived in San Antonio.

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[]
The January 14, 1968, issue of The Daily Texan, University of Texas newspaper, Austin, Texas, contained an article entitled "Rally Attacks Texan," identifying [] as an organizer for Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC).

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STUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

A characterization of SNCC is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

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[REDACTED]
SA T-2 (6/18/69)

On June 17, 1969, during a meeting of the CP of Texas State Committee, [REDACTED] was elected Chairman of the CP of Texas. [REDACTED] as Chairman is also a member of the Executive Committee of the CP of Texas.

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

SA T-6 (9/17/69)

The newsletter entitled "Peace News" to be mailed by AFSC states in part:

"The American Friends Service Committee is a non-profit organization founded largely by the Quaker Church which seeks solutions to both domestic and international problems through non-violent means."

SA T-3 (12/18/69)

On November 17, 1969, while [REDACTED] was in San Antonio, an attempt was made to have her hold a meeting with a group of young Mexican-Americans connected with the El Chaleco.

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It is to be noted that El Chaleco is a food-to-go Mexican restaurant operated by young Mexican-Americans and sponsored by a Mexican-American organization. The purpose of this restaurant is to show the young Mexican-Americans something positive and how to operate a business on their own.

The attempt to hold a meeting with this group failed, however, one of the individuals met with [REDACTED]

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SA 100-9845

at the residence of JOHN STANFORD. At this gathering at STANFORD's residence were JOHN STANFORD and his wife, JO STANFORD.

A discussion ensued regarding El Chaleco and JO STANFORD criticized the concept of El Chaleco, stating that it was nothing more than a capitalist organization to raise money. She described the Mexican-American civic organization that had loaned money to set up such a restaurant as being capitalist.

During this discussion [] fell asleep.

Later [] told JOHN STANFORD out of JO STANFORD's presence that JOHN STANFORD should do something to straighten out his wife, as if she were permitted to talk like she had been talking, it was going to wreck everything that other CP members are trying to do among the Mexican-Americans. [] stated that the fact that these Mexican-Americans are working together is a good start. She stated that they can discuss politics as well as work. She pointed out a situation in the Negro area in another part of the country where a shop had been set up by Negro youths to make African shirts. During the time they are working these Negroes are also discussing politics.

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JOHN STANFORD tried to defend his wife's actions by stating that this is what Mrs. STANFORD actually believes. [] was insistent that JO STANFORD could really jeopardize the CP work if JOHN STANFORD doesn't do something about his wife.

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SA T-3 (11/19/69)

On November 18, 1969, [] supra, attended a SNCC meeting in San Antonio, Texas. There were approximately 20 or 25 persons present, including [] [] did not speak. The majority of the meeting dealt with problems that the SNCC group had been having with the Health Department in connection with the breakfasts served by SNCC. The Health Department desired that all sanitary measures be taken.

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SA 100-9845

During the meeting it was announced that [] had to leave but that all those present were invited to attend a public meeting at the AFSC's office on November 21, 1969, to hear [] speak.

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[]
On January 22, 1969, [] was interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI and stated that he is a SNCC organizer and took some training in that field in Austin, Texas.

SA T-2 (11/19/69)

On November 19, 1969, JOHN STANFORD, supra, advised that [] was sick with the flu and had been taken to a doctor in San Antonio. The doctor gave [] a penicillin shot and told her that she must have complete rest. STANFORD stated that in view of this that they would have to cancel some of [] meetings.

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SA T-3 (11/21/69)

On November 20, 1969, a meeting was held at the residence of [] supra, in San Antonio, Texas. This meeting was scheduled so that a group of young people might hear [] speak.

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Among those present at this meeting were []
[] a CP member.

The meeting was very poorly attended and there was no formal meeting per se. [] spoke to individuals at the meeting but nothing was really accomplished.

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[] was overheard to say that the road to socialism is through black liberation. She implied that black liberation is the key to socialism.

SA T-3 (11/22/69)

SA 100-9845

The November, 1969, issue of "Peace News," supra, set forth information that the AFSC continues to hold open forums on Friday evenings for presentation, discussion, and debate.

This issue of "Peace News" reflects that on November 21, 1969, [] who is described as Field Director, DuBois Clubs of America, will speak on "a revolutionary prospective for youth."

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On November 21, 1969, approximately 55 persons gathered at the AFSC office at 109 West Durango, San Antonio. Among those present were JOHN and JO STANFORD, supra; MELA SAGER, a CP member; and [] supra.

[] started to speak at approximately 8:05 p.m.

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[] during her presentation spiced her comments with obscenities at which it appeared that most of the individuals present were somewhat uneasy upon hearing them. In essence, she stated that racism is part and parcel of capitalism. She stated that revolutionary people have to fight against all segments of society which suppress the people. If they fail to do this, they will be missing the boat.

[] went on to say that a Marxist-Leninist oriented organization has the solutions to these problems because they deal with all aspects of the problem. She mentioned that there was to be a new youth organization established on the basis of the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism and there would be a convention in Chicago in December, 1969.

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SA T-2 (11/21/69)

On November 21, 1969, JOHN STANFORD was contacting individuals in San Antonio attempting to raise money for [] expenses for her trip to El Paso, Texas.

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STANFORD stated that [] itinerary after leaving El Paso was not definitely set in view of the fact that she is short of money and may have to return directly to New York.

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SA T-1 (11/24/69)

On November 22, 1969, JOHN STANFORD accompanied [] to Austin, Texas. It was known that while in Austin, Texas, she talked to [] supra, and spent most of November 22, 1969, with []

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On November 23, 1969, a short meeting was held from 3:00 p.m. until 3:15 p.m. in Austin. Among the CP members present at this meeting were [] and [] [] The meeting was in the form of a question and answer period concerning the founding convention for the new Marxist-Leninist youth group scheduled for January 10 - 12, 1970, in Chicago. [] mentioned that she was originally in favor of calling the group "Young Communist League," but after travelling throughout the South she was of the opinion that some other name would be more appropriate and acceptable.

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[] kept referring to the group as an open Marxist-Leninist organization which would maintain fraternal ties with the CP. She noted that there will be fifteen founding points which are not negotiable, and that a steering committee will be composed of twenty-five people who will run things. The CP will make sure that the CP youth run the steering committee. The CP will actually take the lead in the youth organization which will mean that the new group will essentially be a CP youth group; however, the new group will not have a voice in what the Party does.

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SA T-3 (11/13/69)

On November 12, 1969, during a CP Club meeting, JOHN STANFORD, supra, was discussing the distribution of copies of the Daily World for the Vietnam Moratorium. In addition, STANFORD directed a CP member to take some

SA 100-9845

copies to the Muslims (Nation of Islam).

DAILY WORLD

The Daily World is an east coast communist newspaper.

NATION OF ISLAM

A characterization of the Nation of Islam is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

SA T-3 (12/9/69)

On December 8, 1969, JOHN STANFORD, supra, was attempting to arrange a meeting to discuss the problem of unity between the Mexican-American community and the black community inasmuch as G. J. SUTTON, according to STANFORD, was concerned about the split between these two groups. STANFORD was not able to contact all of the individuals that he wanted to take part in the meeting, so the meeting was not held.

G. J. SUTTON

SA T-7 (4/7/53)

Source advised that G. J. SUTTON of San Antonio was known to informant to carry a CP membership card sometime between the Fall of 1948 and the Fall of 1950.

SA T-7 (4/14/59)

Source advised that in the recent past, exact date not recalled, JOHN STANFORD was questioned about G. J. SUTTON and why SUTTON was not made to attend CP meetings. STANFORD replied, in effect, that SUTTON was not actually a formal CP member, that

SA 100-9845

he was not registered in the Party; however, that his feelings were still with the Party. STANFORD said that SUTTON could do more good for the CP in such a capacity.

SA T-3 (5/13/68)

Source advised on May 13, 1968, that G. J. SUTTON is not a CP member to his knowledge.

SA T-3 (11/30/69)

On November 28, 1969, during a meeting of the CP of Texas Executive Committee, the agenda for the CP of Texas State Committee meeting to be held December 14, 1969, was discussed. It was suggested that [redacted] supra, lead the discussion on black liberation. JOHN STANFORD, supra, who attended this meeting, doubted that with GUS HALL being present they would have time to have a discussion on black liberation.

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GUS HALL

The Daily World of June 17, 1969, identified GUS HALL as General Secretary of the CPUSA.

SA T-2 (12/15/69)

On December 14, 1969, a meeting of the CP of Texas State Committee, attended by GUS HALL, supra, was held in San Antonio, Texas. Among the items listed on the agenda was "Defense of the Black Panthers." However, this matter was not discussed during the State Committee meeting.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

SA 100-9845

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics, and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby George Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton is presently serving a sentence of 2 to 15 years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

2

Black Panther Party

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXSTUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

A source advised the Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formerly known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, is a nonmembership organization founded in 1960, during the civil rights movement in the South.

Under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael, who served as National Chairman during the period 1966-67, SNCC evolved from a civil rights oriented group into a full-blown black revolutionary organization.

A publication entitled "1967 High Tide of Black Resistance" indicates the year 1967 was considered by SNCC as a historic milestone for the liberation of black people in the United States and the year that revolutionaries throughout the world began to understand more fully the impact of the black movement. The publication declared that "liberation will come only when there is final destruction of this mad octopus--the capitalistic system of the United States with all its life-sucking tentacles of exploitation and racism that choke the people of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The realities of black life, together with the recognition instilled in SNCC workers, forced its members to further popularize the legitimacy of self-defense and rebellions when oppression became too great."

A second source advised that H. Rap Brown succeeded Carmichael as National Chairman of SNCC in May, 1968, and served in that capacity until June, 1968, at which time SNCC reorganized, creating ten deputy chairmen in an effort to relieve pressure by law enforcement.

In April, 1969, SNCC moved its national headquarters from Atlanta, Georgia, to New York City, where it is presently located.

H. Rap Brown announced at a press conference in New York City on July 22, 1969, that he had been elected

APPENDIX

APPENDIXSTUDENT NATIONAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. He announced the organization was dropping the word "Nonviolent" from its title and will be known as the Student National Coordinating Committee, with a Revolutionary Political Council functioning as its governing body. Brown, at that time, stated the use of force is necessary in obtaining revolutionary goals.

APPENDIX

W. E. B. DuBOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialist attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that [redacted] CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

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A third source advised in September, 1967, that [redacted] was elected Chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8 - 10, 1967.

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A fourth source advised on July 26, 1968, that [redacted] continues in his position as Chairman of the DCA.

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W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America

APPENDIX

This fourth source also advised on July 26, 1968, that [] is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

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This fourth source further advised on July 26, 1968, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

January 26, 1970

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEWARK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/27/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 12/22/69 - 1/16/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN	TYPED BY jg
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Newark report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN 10/31/69.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

[] is in SI of Newark Division. []
[] is in SI of New York Division. [] is in
SI and AI, Newark Division.

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RC Bureau

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 1- New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3- Newark (100-48052)

100-442529-2992

REC- 87

EX-105

14 JAN 29 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACST. OSI: SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	ISD RAO
Date Fwd.	2/4/70
How Fwd.	REG
By	cy/ci

59 FEB 6 1970

RACIAL INT. SECT

FEB 2 11 54 AM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

NK 100-48052

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location

NK T-1

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LEAD:

NEWARK:

AT NEWARK, N. J.: Will follow and report
extent of communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" because
information furnished by NK T-1 may tend to disclose his
identity. Such a disclosure could adversely effect the
internal security of the U. S.

B*
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6
b7CUNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

2- 108th MI Gp, Newark (RM)
1- NISO, New York (RM)
1- NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1- OSI, Mc Guire (RM)

Report of:

DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Date:

January 27, 1970

Field Office File #:

100-48052

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Strategy: Informant advised: NJCP State Board member, [REDACTED] working for support of "Plainfield Three"; [REDACTED] also urged Party do all it can to improve the image of BPP; CP desires to gain foothold in black or Puerto Rican community; [REDACTED] said CP must continue to use black liberation movement as rallying point. Communist Tactics: "Daily World" 12/19/69, carries article noting [REDACTED] support of BPP.

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DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

On the evening of November 20, 1969, the State Board of the New Jersey Communist Party (NJCP) met at 189 Shephard Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. At the outset, [REDACTED] announced that he will contact representatives of the New Jersey Council of Churches in Newark, concerning support of the "Plainfield Three". He also stated that a

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downgrading and
declassification~~

NK 100-48052

date will be set when people will go en masse to Trenton, New Jersey to present their plea on behalf of the "Plainfield Three".

[] also advised that the Party should back black candidates seeking office in Newark.

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NK T-1
November 19, 1969

The "Daily World," June 19, 1969, page 4, columns 3-5, refers to the "Plainfield Three" as [] and BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS who were involved in the slaying of Plainfield, New Jersey, Police Officer JOHN V. GLEASON, who was allegedly beaten to death by a crowd of black people in July, 1967, during the rioting in Plainfield, New Jersey. [] and [] were convicted of first degree murder and BOBBY LEE WILLIAMS is under indictment.

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The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

[]

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[] was elected to the State Board of the NJCP at the NJCP State Convention held April 13, 1969, in Newark, New Jersey.

NK T-1
April 15, 1969

On October 5, 1969, an Executive Board meeting of the NJCP was held at 189 Shephard Avenue, Newark, New Jersey and [] indicated he will devote full time to the "Plainfield Three".

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NK T-1
October 9, 1969

NK 100-48052

On December 14, 1969, the State Board of the NJCP met at 189 Shephard Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. [] commented the party must do all it can to improve the image of the BLACK PANTHER PARTY (BPP).

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NK T-1
December 17, 1969

A characterization of the BPP is appended hereto.

[] stated that the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) desired to gain a foothold in the black or Puerto Rican community in much the same manner as was done in Plainfield, New Jersey. [] is also desirous of knowing of any members of the BPP who could be contacted.

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NK T-1
December 23, 1969

The "Daily World" issue dated December 19, 1969, page three, describes [] as Chairman of the CP in New Jersey.

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During the course of an NJCP State Board meeting held November 9, 1969, [] stated that the Party must continue to use the black liberation movement as one of several rallying points.

NK T-1
November 14, 1969

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

The "Daily World" issue dated December 19, 1969, page 3, columns 1 and 2, contains an article captioned, "Jersey CP Warns: Watch Racist Cops", datelined Jersey City, December 18, 1969. The article states that [] described in the article as "chairman of the Communist Party of New Jersey", vowed in a statement that, "we New Jersey

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NK 100-48052

Communists join all who wish, without regard to their political or ideological persuasion, to build a mighty counter-offensive against the attack upon the Black Panther Party."

[] urged people in New Jersey to keep their eyes upon the "Jersey police" so "we" can prevent another Chicago massacre.

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[] went on to say that it is not strange that in Hudson County (New Jersey) which is reputed to be the country's most corrupt county, three members of the BPP in Jersey City, []

[] have languished in jail on a frame-up charge for "over twenty months" without trial and high bail amounting to ransom. He also mentioned that [] faces a phony kidnap charge under a State law, carrying an automatic mandatory 30-year sentence if found guilty. [] said it is not strange because organized crime, corruption in high places, racism and anti-communism are all symptoms of a declining society.

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Regarding [] "The Star Ledger", a local morning newspaper of general public circulation in Newark, New Jersey, issue dated January 14, 1970, on page 8, columns 7 and 8, notes that an Essex County Court judge on January 13, 1970, denied a motion to free an acknowledged BPP officer who faces charges of attempted extortion of Rabbi [] of Newark, and the kidnaping of one of [] employees. [] the defendant, 221 Grand Street, Jersey City, had his trial date set for Tuesday, January 20, 1970.

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The "Daily World", issue dated January 15, 1970, page 9, column 1, describes [] as a member of the Jersey City BPP.

"The Star Ledger", issue dated December 6, 1968, page 14, contains a news item which states that three members of the BPP, [] New Jersey Minister of Defense for the BPP, [] and []

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NK 100-48052

[] were arrested on
December 5, 1968, in connection with
a gunfire attack on a Jersey City
Police Department Precinct Station.

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The "Hudson Dispatch", a daily morning
newspaper of general public circulation,
on page 1, identifies the precinct
station that was attacked as the Fifth
Precinct in Jersey City.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

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APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY,
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Newark, New Jersey
January 27, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN dated and captioned as above at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW HAVEN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/26/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/15, 16, 19, 22/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA JOHN A HANISCH	TYPED BY mhn
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

New Haven report of SA JOHN A. HANISCH dated 10/30/69.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE: This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since the unauthorized disclosure of information furnished by NH T-1 and NH T-4 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and jeopardize their future effectiveness.

All persons mentioned in this report as members of the Communist Party residing within the area covered by the New Haven Office, are listed on the Security Index or are informants or sources.

Information reported in this report occurring prior to 10/1/69 was not available at the time of the preparation of referenced

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☐ NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO	
							PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO	

APPROVED <i>agw</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	Request Recd.	AGENCY: AGOSI SEC. SER:	
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	By	

COVER PAGE

1990

1. *Pharmaceutical industry*—United States—History. I. Title. II. Series.

274

9. 4. 1944

[illegible][illegible]

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NH 100-18290

report and accordingly is included in this report.

INFORMANTS

<u>IDENTITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
NH T-1 is	
NH T-2 is	
NH T-3 is	
NH T-4 is	
NH T-5 is	

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LEADS

BOSTON OFFICE (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Boston Office for information since that office maintains the liaison with OSI and CIC offices covering the State of Connecticut.

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished to the New York Office for information in accordance with Bureau instructions set forth in letter to Albany dated 8/28/69.

NH 100-18290

NEW HAVEN

AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Will continue to follow and report Communist influence
in racial matters within the State of Connecticut.

C*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1-MIG, New York (RM)
1-OSI, New York (RM)
1-NIS, New York (RM)
1-OSI, Westover Field (RM)
1-CIG, Boston (RM)

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Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN A. HANISCH
Date: 1/26/70

Office: New Haven

Field Office File #: 100-18290

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

THIS REPORT COVERS THE THREE MONTH PERIOD, OCTOBER 1, 1969, THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 1969. CHARLENE MITCHELL at the Labor Day picnic in New Haven, Conn., stated that trouble existing between black and white people in the United States is the result of the capitalistic system. Communist Party members in Conn. were actively engaged in recruitment drives for Local 1199 of the Hospital Workers Union. The Bridgeport, Conn., Communist Party group is supporting the BPP defendants by special assessments of dues and contributions. The "Daily World" is being sent to barbers and civic clubs in an effort to enlist the widest possible support for the BPP and the paper itself. On October 26, 1969, [REDACTED] called a state meeting of the Communist Party of Connecticut to announce the organization of a revolutionary working class youth organization which will include black people as well as others. Contents of Conn. Communist Party flyer "Black Panthers - Persecution and Protest" supporting the BPP and criticizing the "establishment" set forth. Communist Party and BPP members distributed "Daily World" in Bridgeport, Conn., on Election Day. CHARLENE MITCHELL present at BPP demonstration held New Haven, Conn., Nov. 22, 1969.

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~~GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.~~

NH 100-18290

D E T A I L S

This is a report of pertinent activities of Communist influence in racial matters within the State of Connecticut during the period of October 1, 1969 through December 31, 1969.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

1. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at National Meetings, Including Expressions by National and Other Functionaries

NH T-1 advised on September 8, 1969, that at Labor Day picnic held September 1, 1969, in the yard of [REDACTED] 120 Valley Street, New Haven, Connecticut, CHARLENE MITCHELL was the guest speaker and talked of her trips to Russia, East Germany and Ghana in Africa.

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MITCHELL in part told those attending that one of the questions asked of her in East Germany was why the blacks and whites are fighting in the United States. She stated that she was hard pressed to give an answer but blamed it on the outgrowth of the capitalistic system run by industrialists and imperialists.

She also stated that the African people feel that the black people in the United States are enslaved by the white people.

CHALRENE MITCHELL was identified in "The Worker" of July 14, 1968, as a candidate of the Communist Party, USA, for President of the United States and as field secretary of the party's commission on Black Liberation. "The Worker" was an east coast newspaper which has ceased publication.

On March 20, 1969, NH T-2 advised that at the Connecticut State Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held at New Haven, Connecticut, on that date [redacted] was elected to the Connecticut State Committee and as a delegate to the Communist Party, USA, National Convention starting at Brooklyn, New York, on April 30, 1969.

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2. Plans, Strategy, Party Line Made at District and Lower Level Meetings Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank-And-File Members.

NH T-1 reported that a Connecticut State Communist Party meeting was held on the afternoon of July 27, 1969, at 37 Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut. The chairman of the meeting was [redacted] chairman of the Communist Party of Connecticut. At the request of [redacted] and [redacted] reported on the efforts to organize hospital and convalescent home workers into the Hospital Workers Union, Local 1199.

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NH 100-18290

[] stated he had recruited sixteen people into the union in the Hartford, Connecticut, area, which was possible only because some of the hospital workers were Black Panther Party (BPP) members who appreciated the need to join the union. [] was hopeful that with the aid of the BPP people, he could organize additional workers.

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[] stated that at the Yale New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Connecticut, he had signed up thirty members for Local 1199, of whom seven or eight were BPP members.

The BPP is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

On April 20, 1969, NH T-2 advised that during the State Convention of the Communist Party of Connecticut, held in New Haven, Connecticut, on that date, [] was elected to the State Committee of the Communist Party of Connecticut, and as a delegate from Connecticut to the Communist Party, USA, National Convention scheduled to begin April 30, 1969, in Brooklyn, New York.

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On July 11, 1966, NH T-3 advised that [] had attended the 18th National Convention of the Communist Party, USA, held in New York City in June, 1966.

On September 24, 1969, NH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the Communist Party held September 22, 1969, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, [] stated that he is most anxious to collect financial help for the BPP members arrested as an outgrowth of the murder of ALEX

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NH 100-18290

RACKLEY in New Haven, Connecticut, in May, 1969. He expected that the trial of these defendants will start soon and wants the Bridgeport Communist Party members to give as much aid as possible. He stated that the Black Coalition in New Haven is also working to raise money for the Panthers. It was brought to his attention that the Bridgeport group had already collected three months dues for the Panthers.

[] acknowledged previous donations but stated additional funds were needed. He suggested getting the names and addresses of places such as barber shops and civic organizations and send them copies of the "Daily World" for a few weeks, permitting people to become acquainted with the BPP problems in New Haven since this paper has been running a series of articles on the BPP. After a few weeks, [] will write to barber shops and civic organizations requesting donations for the BPP and for subscriptions to the "Daily World".

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The Black Coalition is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

On November 3, 1969, NH T-1 advised that a state meeting of the Communist Party of Connecticut was held October 26, 1969 at 120 Valley Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

NH 100-18290

At the meeting, [] stated that the meeting was called at the request of the Communist Party headquarters, New York City, New York, to discuss founding a new revolutionary working class youth organization based on Marxist-Leninist ideas. This organization unlike the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) will include working class people, blacks, Indians, and Spanish speaking people.

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[] also stated that Communist Party will fight the hiring practices of big manufacturers and will continue to advocate the hiring of black workers and the upgrading of black people already employed. [] hoped to have two bus loads from Connecticut attend the Founding Convention of the New Youth Organization in Chicago, scheduled for September 26-28, 1969.

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The SDS is characterized in the Appendix Section of this report.

On October 31, 1969, NH T-4 made available a flyer captioned "Black Panther - Persecution and Protest" issued by the "Communist Party of Connecticut, June, 1969, National Office, 23 East 26th Street, New York City, New York 10010."

This flyer reads as follows:

"Bayonet displays and gas attacks are becoming ever more frequent in the cities of our country. They have become the open weapons of federal, state and local governments for suppression of popular discontent, and public protest.

"The National Guard and the police are increasingly using force and terror on college campuses, in the black ghettos and on picket lines. Every American's right to freedom of assembly and expression is being threatened by these actions.

"In the name of 'law and order', police clubs and jailings are being used by the authorities to silence just demands for jobs, education and a decent living.

"This is the framework in which the citizens of our community should view the outcry of New Haven police, press and politicians against the Black Panther Party leaders. Behind their charge of 'conspiracy to murder' is the effort to destroy an organization which has challenged racist rule, injustice, and indignity under which black people have suffered far too long.

"This is not the first case of persecution of those who unite to improve their condition. But it is time to speak out and act so that it shall be the last!

"Trade Unionists should recall that early organizations were denounced by employers and brought to trial as 'conspiracies'. Our history is full of frame-ups, imprisonments and even executions of labor's martyrs. We all know today that they struggled and suffered for all of us.

"What were the New Haven Panthers doing? They were preparing to serve daily free breakfasts for children in out city schools. They called for support of the Hill Health Center and for free medical care for working people and their families.

"Their 'crime' was to put the spotlight upon a system that cynically pretends to care for the needs of the people.

"Eight men and women, two of them minors, were jailed in New Haven, and other arrests followed in cities across the country, in an effort to destroy the Black Panther organization. Bail has so far been denied!

"Democratic rights for all Americans are at stake. Victimization of the Panthers will only ease the way for the Nixon administration's growing use of the courts and police repression. This cannot be allowed by those who want an end to poverty, racism, and war.

"The people must make themselves heard. Resolutions, letters to the press and public authorities - from unions, churches, individual citizens and groups - should speak out now for:

"IMMEDIATE RELEASE of the Black Panther case victims!
AID to Black Panther legal defense!
AN END to police infiltration and persecution of people's organizations!"

On November 6, 1969, NH T-1 advised that a meeting of the Bridgeport, Connecticut Communist Party club was held on November 5, 1969. During this meeting it was announced that two Communist Party members and a Black Panther Party member distributed 500 copies of the "Daily World" on Election Day, November 4, 1969, in the vicinity of the General Electric Plant, Bridgeport, Connecticut, whose workers were then on strike.

NH 100-18290

On November 23, 1969, NH T-1 advised that a demonstration was held at New Haven, Connecticut, on Saturday, November 22, 1969, to protest the treatment of Black Panther Party defendants, particularly the women prisoners. The demonstration was sponsored by the Black Panther Party and the Women's Liberation Movement (WLM). Among the estimated two to three thousand people present were several Communist Party members including [redacted] and CHARLENE MITCHELL, who took no active part other than as spectators.

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[redacted] was extremely pleased with the number of white people present at the demonstration and estimated they out numbered the blacks three to one. He was disappointed, though, by the use ~~of~~ language which he felt would repel rather than attract supporters. He also expressed concern with the number of black and Puerto Rican workers crossing the picket lines at the struck General Electric Plant in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and felt these people should be informed that they are strike breakers and will be fired as soon as the strike is settled.

On April 9, 1969, NH T-5 advised that the Women's Liberation Movement believes that women throughout the world are the socio, political and economic inferiors to males, due to male chauvinism and are exploited by males. Women's Liberation Movement preaches complete equality in all facets of the socio, political, and economic life for all women. the movement is made up of liberal and radical groups. The liberals believe male chauvinism can be eliminated within the framework of existing institutions, where as the radical group believes male chauvinism is the result of the establishment, and existing institutions must be torn down before women will obtain equality.

NH 100-18290

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

No information developed.

BLACK COALITION

A four-page mimeographed newsletter captioned, "The Heritage Hall Crow," identified as Volume 1, January 1968, listing the address of the Dixwell Community House, a local civic center, 98 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article entitled, "The Black Coalition of Heritage Hall." This article reveals that "the Black Coalition is a growing cross section of groups and individuals in the New Haven community that have come together for the first time in operational harmony to attack problems through collective efforts. It is noted the purpose of the coalition is not to usurp the autonomy of established groups, but rather to strengthen them for the black community's own self-interest,"

A source advised during May, 1969, the Black Coalition is an organization made up of several local groups and has no formal membership as such. According to this source, the Black Coalition has frequently offered assistance including financial aid to militant Negro individuals and organizations in the New Haven, Connecticut area. This source stated the Black Coalition receives the majority of its financial support from Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

1.

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense - Connecticut

On January 29, 1969, the "Bridgeport Telegram", a daily newspaper published at Bridgeport, Connecticut, contained in part the following:

"On January 28 (1969) the Black Panther Party was formed in Bridgeport; JOSE RENE GONZALVEZ announced last night at a meeting at party headquarters, 510 East Main Street. Mr. GONZALVEZ, a Cuban-born, Oakland-trained black defense captain, spoke to twenty Negro youths in his mission here to organize a chapter of the political party..."

On March 18, 1969, the following Black Panther literature, published locally was distributed in the Bridgeport, Connecticut, area. It read in part as follows:

"The BPP is a party that will produce for the people and its members will do anything and everything possible to meet the demands of the poor oppressed black people. We are not a hoodlum gang, nor did we come here to kill white people or the police. We came here to stop racist actions that the oppressors (black and white) have been taking upon our people. We are the vanguard party and we intend to provide leadership for the people and revolutionary groups across the country..."

A source advised as of April 14, 1969, the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panther Party was operating under the authority of the National Organization. [redacted] had been given the authority to open this chapter in New Haven and to organize throughout the State of Connecticut.

[redacted] departed Connecticut in early May, 1969, and attempted to organize the Black Panther Party in Greensboro, North Carolina, for which he was suspended. State leadership in Connecticut was taken over by [redacted] a member and leader of the New Haven Chapter of the Black Panther Party, and [redacted] political educational instructor. b6 b7C

18.
BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense - Connecticut

On May 19, 1969, BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, National Black Panther Party chairman, spoke at Battell Chapel, Elm and College Streets, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. SEALE spoke in part as follows:

"... The struggle we are involved in is not a racial struggle, but a class struggle. We have to define the revolution that's occurring in this country as a people struggle... We've got to teach these kids to use guns so that when the racist pig comes down into our community and brutalizes our people, we are gonna kill... If we catch a pig brutalizing our people in the black community, we are gonna kill him - we are gonna stop him."

On 4/20/69, a second source advised that the Communist Party of Connecticut, held a State Convention at the Peoples Center, 37 Howe Street, New Haven, Connecticut, on that date. During this convention, it was announced that there was going to be a memorial service in New Haven on that date for three Black Panthers who were slain a year ago; and all members of the Communist Party were invited to attend this memorial.

The Black Panther Party presently has chapters in Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, and Middletown, Connecticut. Their leadership is presently confused since eight members of the Black Panther Party were arrested by the New Haven Police Department for the murder of ALEX RACKLEY, alleged Black Panther Party member from New York City, whose body was found in Middlefield, Connecticut, on May 21, 1969.

THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY
IS CHARACTERIZED SEPARATELY.

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON is presently serving a sentence of two to fifteen years on a conviction of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," stated that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY which ends with the following:

"Black Men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere!"

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement, "...We will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of the "Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June 1, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam, and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title, "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Haven, Connecticut

January 26, 1970

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	New Haven report of SA JOHN A. HANISCH dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/27/70

FROM *P* SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: *O* COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter to the Bureau dated 11/28/69.

During the period since relet, there have been no pertinent developments in this matter in the San Diego Division.

San Diego will continue to follow the activities of the CP and other subversive organizations in the San Diego Division and will submit a quarterly report or letter as appropriate concerning this matter.

- cc 106170*
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
 - 2 - San Diego

ELM:mt
(8)

REC 45

100-442529-2994

EX-109

10 JAN 28 1970

H. W. [unclear] 8/4-5
RACIAL INT. SEC.
[Signature]

51 FEB 9 1970

FEB 3 2 48 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/26/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 10/20/69.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RACIAL INT. SECT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *WCS*

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE *GC*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: January 23, 1970

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. Glass

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan *JS*
Tavel _____
Soyars _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

To recommend that information regarding the establishment in Chicago of a Communist Party (CP) office to coordinate Black Panther Party (BPP) defense activities be furnished to the White House and the Attorney General.

The CPUSA has increased its support of the BPP in recent months. [redacted] CPUSA National Committee member, is affording liaison nationally between the CPUSA and the BPP; the CPUSA issued a statement in December, 1969, calling on its members to support BPP defense funds and CPUSA literature now contains an increasing amount of material favorable to the BPP. *WCS*

A Baltimore source now reports that Patterson and Charlene Mitchell, CPUSA Presidential candidate in 1968, will run an office in Chicago to organize a BPP Defense Committee and a BPP Defense Committee Conference on 3/7-8/70. They will coordinate the solicitation of support and funds for the BPP from prominent Negro and white individuals and organizations. The solicitations will be made in the name of the BPP, not the CPUSA. In other words, they are organizing this committee and conference for the BPP. *5-G*

As soon as this information is received in memorandum form, it will be disseminated to the Inter-Division Information Unit, the Internal Security Division, and the Criminal Division of the Department, Secret Service, and military intelligence agencies. We feel it should be highlighted now in a letter to the White House and Attorney General.

ACTION:

If you approve, the attached letters will be sent to the White House and to the Attorney General.

100-442529

Enclosures - *sent 1-26-70*
1 - [redacted] (Black Panther Party)

CEG:ekw *WCS*

57 FEB 4 1970 *1070*

REC-64

100-442529-2995

JAN 28 1970

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b7E

SON'S OFFICE
JAN 26 12 57 PM 1970

JAN 26 12 19 PM '70

REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 26 7 23 AM '70

JAN 26 5 45 PM 1970
REC'D DELOACH
FBI REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

JAN 26 2 52 PM '70

REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

JAN 27 7 03 AM '70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/27/70

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Savannah letter to Bureau 10/28/69.

Inasmuch as no information has been developed on captioned matter in the Savannah Division since submission of referenced letter, this letter is being submitted in lieu of report.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 2 - Savannah

CMO/dkm
(6)

EX-116

REC-35

100-442529-29916

JAN 29 1970

REC'D INT. SECT.

FEB 2 5 07 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SALT LAKE CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/30/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/10/69-1/22/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JAMES D. DOWNEY	TYPED BY MHE
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Salt Lake City letter to Bureau, dated 10/31/69.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

SU T-1

b6
b7C
b7D

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-44-381-2997	
9 - Bureau (100-442529)(REG. AM) 1 - MIG, Ft Douglas, Utah (REG.) 1 - 115th MIG (CI), Attn: Operations Div., Pres/SF, California (REG.) 1 - OSI, 14th Dist., Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.) 1 - CO - NISO, Salt Lake City, Utah (REG.) 1 - New York (Info)(REG. AM) 2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)		17 FEB 2 1970 REC-80 EX-109	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.		RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	2/9/70
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	REG.
By	BY:	CEG/6

Notations

Racial INT. SEC

9 FEB 1970

FEB 5 3 07 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

SU 100-9845

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Will submit a quarterly report to reach the Bureau
on or before 5/1/70.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - MIG, Ft Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - 115th MIG (CI), Attn: Operations Div.,
Pres/SF, California (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th Dist., Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo. (REG.)
1 - CO - NISO, Salt Lake City, Utah (REG.)

Report of: JAMES D. DOWNEY
Date: 1/30/70

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: JAMES E. ~~DOOLEY~~, President, Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch, National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), advised ROBERT ARCHULETA did not pay NAACP dues for 1969 and does not attend meetings or actively participate in NAACP activities. ARCHULETA holds position on Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP, Scholarship Board, but has not participated in Board activities. ARCHULETA issued check in amount of \$35 to Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP, Credit Union on 10/6/69.

- P* -

DETAILS:

On January 22, 1970, JAMES E. DOOLEY, President, Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch, National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), advised that ROBERT ARCHULETA failed to pay his dues as of January, 1969, which are required for membership in the NAACP, and therefore he has not been considered to be a member of the local branch of the NAACP during the past year. DOOLEY advised that ARCHULETA has for a considerable length of time held a position on the Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP, Scholarship Board, which is a registered corporation in the State of Utah, and his name is registered along with three other NAACP members as members of this Board. DOOLEY stated this Board is responsible for granting a college scholarship to the Negro student who excels scholastically in high school and that this Board generally meets during April of each year to review a list of

SU 100-9845

outstanding students in the Salt Lake City area and make a decision as to the recipient of the scholarship. DOOLEY stated he had recently succeeded Dr. PALMER S. ROSS as President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP and has not had the opportunity to closely examine records and establish organization among his branch of NAACP members. He advised that prior to April, 1970, he plans to meet with this NAACP Scholarship Board in an effort to elect new members to this board, since ARCHULETA is no longer considered to be an active NAACP member. DOOLEY stated that the removal of ARCHULETA must be done in a formal fashion and officially at a meeting of all members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. He stated ARCHULETA's name cannot be removed until a majority vote has been taken. He further stated he felt this would be done by April, 1970.

ROBERT ARCHULETA is Educational Director,
Salt Lake County Club, Communist Party of
Utah.

[REDACTED]
6/25/68)

b6
b7C

On November 10, 1969, SU T-1 made available information indicating ROBERT ARCHULETA issued a check in the amount of \$35.00 on October 6, 1969, made payable to the Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP, Credit Union, 247 North 6th West, Salt Lake City, Utah.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah

January 30, 1970

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent James D.
Downey, dated January 30, 1970,
at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/30/70

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) - P* -

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City
letter to Director, 11/4/69.

No information pertinent to this matter has been
developed by the Oklahoma City Office during the past three
months.

- 806912
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - Oklahoma City

JAG/vb
(4)

EX-100

REC-10

100-442529-2998
10 FEB 2 1970

806-D
ACIAL INT. SEC.



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 4 5 24 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-
[Signature]

DATE: 1/30/70

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter to the Bureau, 10/31/69.

During the quarter ending January, 1970, no information has been received by the Richmond Division indicating there was any communist influence in racial matters in this division. As previously pointed out, there are only two members of the Communist Party in this division and its activities are at a very low ebb.

6-9-70
2-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1-New York (100-173735) (REGIS. MAIL)
1-Richmond
REB:mbd
(4)

EX-100
REC-10 100-442527-2999
10 FEB 2 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/27/70

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: NY

ReBulet to AL, 8/28/64;
EP letter to the Bureau, 10/23/69.

33
OK
Contact has been maintained with informants and sources in the racial and security fields, and no information has been developed to indicate that the Communist Party has shown any interest in racial matters in the El Paso Division.

In view of the above, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-El Paso

DJR:sf
(4)

EX-105

REC-58

100-442529-3000

18 JAN 30 1970

RACIAL INT. SECT.
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FEB 9 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/28/70

FROM : SAC, SACRAMENTO (100-138)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReSClet to Bureau, 10/30/69.

No information has been received subsequent to relet indicating any Communist influences in racial matters in the Sacramento Division.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Sacramento
- GMS:epg
(4)

EX-105

REC-58 100-442529-300

9 JAN 30 1970

RACIAL SEC.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[illegible]

1974

1. 1990年12月，在“中国—东盟”首脑会议上，中国领导人正式提出“中国—东盟自由贸易区”的构想。

[illegible]

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), and 10⁹ cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), and 10⁹ cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), and 10⁹ cells/ml (D). The concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension was 10⁶ cells/ml (A), 10⁷ cells/ml (B), 10⁸ cells/ml (C), and 10⁹ cells/ml (D).

[illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SPRINGFIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/29/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/5/69 - 11/14/69
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA VERNON R. THORNTON	TYPED BY es
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Springfield report of SA WILLIAM T. ROLEN, JR., dated 10/31/69.

- P -

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) copies of an FD-376.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information from sources of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which would be harmful to national defense interests.

The Special Agents of the FBI observing the lecture

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☒ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE

- ⑨ - Bureau (100-442590) (Encl. 2) (RM) 100-442529 3002
- 1 - Secret Service, Springfield (RM)
 - 1 - OSI, Chanute AFB (RM)
 - 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
 - 2 - MI, Evanston (RM)
 - 2 - New York (RM)
 - 2 - Springfield (100-10317)

REC 67

EX-109

10 FEB 2 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
AGCT	AGCT	2/9/70	by	RACIAL INT. SECT. 1 LC - 442529 8069

COVER PAGE

RECEIVED

FEB 5 12 39 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

FEB 5 1970

100-44

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [illegible]

RE: [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SI 100-10317

by FRED HAMPTON of the Black Panther Party (BPP) at
Southern Illinois University on November 14, 1969. were

b6
b7C

The investigative period of this report preceeds the report date by more than 30 days, because a report in this matter is only submitted at the end of each quarter. This matter has been kept current through interoffice communications.

INFORMANT DATA:

Source

Agent

Location

T-1.

SA FREDERICK E.
GRAPER

T-2.

SA FREDERICK E.
GRAPER

b6
b7C
b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

January 29, 1970

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☒ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - Secret Service, Springfield (RM)
1 - OSI, Chanute AFB, Illinois (RM)
Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
2 - MI, Evanston, Illinois (RM)

Report of: SA VERNON R. THORNTON
Date: 1/29/70

Office: SPRINGFIELD

Field Office File #: SI 100-10317

Bureau File #: 100-442590

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Students for a Democratic Society (SDS),
Southern Illinois University (SIU), sponsored lecture by
leader of the Chicago Black Panther Party (BPP) on
11/14/69.

- P -

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

On November 5, 1969, Springfield Confidential Informant T-1, advised that at meeting of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) on November 4, 1969, it was announced that on November 14, 1969, in connection with the November 15 Moratorium demonstrations in Washington, D.C., a "Brother Fred", head of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in Illinois, would speak at Southern Illinois University (SIU). The SDS announced that its members would act as security guards, and that the speech would be made in the ballroom of the University Center on the campus of SIU, Carbondale, Illinois.

Si 100-10317

T-1 advised he was of the opinion "Brother Fred" was FRED HAMPTON, known to T-1 as BPP leader in Chicago, Illinois.

Characterizations of SDS and BPP appear in the appendix of this report.

On November 15, 1969, Springfield Confidential Informant T-2 advised that on October 27, 1969, the Southern Illinois University Student Government Activities Council reserved the University Center facilities, stating the event would be attended by 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

On November 14, 1969, representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation attended a speech given by BPP leader FRED HAMPTON at SIU, Carbondale, Illinois. All those attending the speech were searched at the entrance and pictures were taken of some of those persons entering.

At 8:40 PM, JOAN GRAY was introduced as Head of the Women's Division of the Illinois BPP. The master of ceremonies did not introduce himself. JOAN GRAY denounced white liberals who lend merely their intellectual support to the Panther movement, and attacked those blacks who espouse black pride and African culture.

At 9:00 PM an individual was introduced as the Health Minister of the Illinois BPP. This individual described the health programs in the ghetto sponsored by the BPP, which programs are available to all who need them.

FRED HAMPTON began speaking at 9:10 PM. HAMPTON began his speech by indicating his strong disapproval of the proponents of black pride and culture, stating that African clothes will not stop a bullet and that the police, whom he referred to as "pigs", could still shoot blacks down in the street unless they defended themselves with guns. HAMPTON further denounced the police, stating that more "pigs" who were killed, the better for the people.

HAMPTON compared politics and war to ice and water, concluding that they are essentially the same substance and can be used for different purposes. HAMPTON cited a recent shooting incident in Chicago involving Black Panther [redacted] praising [redacted] as a true example of a Panther.

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HAMPTON then proceeded to denounce Judge HOFFMAN of Chicago in profane and obscene terms, referring to HOFFMAN as a homosexual. In describing HOFFMAN, the adjectives fascist, racist and similar terms were used.

HAMPTON denounced the capitalist system as one where a minority rose to the top to exploit the majority, and concluded his speech with the assertion that the BPP was not directing its struggle against all whites but only against "facist racist pigs". He stated that those whites who fit the latter description will be classified by their actions and not their words.

There were approximately 350 persons in attendance at this speech, most of whom were Negroes. There were no incidents and no arrests in connection with HAMPTON's appearance.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

A source has advised that the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as presently regarded, came into being at a founding convention held June, 1962, at Port Huron, Michigan. From an initial posture of "participatory democracy" the line of the national leadership has revealed a growing Marxist-Leninist adherence which currently calls for the building of a revolutionary youth movement. Concurrently, the program of SDS has evolved from civil rights struggles to an anti-Vietnam war stance to an advocacy of a militant anti-imperialist position. China, Vietnam and Cuba are regarded as the leaders of worldwide struggles against United States imperialism whereas the Soviet Union is held to be revisionist and also imperialist.

At the June, 1969, SDS National Convention, Progressive Labor Party (PLP) forces in the organization were expelled. As a result, the National Office (NO) group maintained its National Headquarters at 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, and the PLP faction set up headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This headquarters subsequently moved to Boston. Each group elected its own national officers, which include three national secretaries and a National Interim Committee of eight. Both the NO forces and the PLP forces claim to be the true SDS. Both groups also print their versions of "New Left Notes" which sets forth the line and the program of the particular faction. The NO version of "New Left Notes" was recently printed under the title "The Fire Next Time" to achieve a broader mass appeal.

Two major factions have developed internally within the NO group, namely, the Weatherman or Revolutionary Youth Movement (RYM) I faction, and the RYM II faction. Weatherman is action-oriented upholding Castro's position that the duty of revolutionaries is to make revolution. Weatherman is regarded by RYM II as an adventurist elitist faction which denies the historical role of the working class as the base for revolution. RYM II maintains that revolution, although desired, is not possible under present conditions, hence emphasizes organizing and raising the political consciousness of the working class upon whom they feel successful revolution

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

depends. Although disclaiming control and domination by the Communist Party, USA, leaders in these two factions have in the past proclaimed themselves to be communists and to follow the precepts of a Marxist-Leninist philosophy, along pro-Chinese communist lines.

A second source has advised that the PLP faction which is more commonly known as the Worker Student Alliance is dominated and controlled by members of the PLP, who are required to identify themselves with the pro-Chinese Marxist-Leninist philosophy of the PLP. They advocate that an alliance between workers and students is vital to the bringing about of a revolution in the United States.

SDS regions and university and college chapters, although operating under the outlines of the SDS National Constitution, are autonomous in nature and free to carry out independent policy reflective of local conditions. Because of this autonomy internal struggles reflecting the major factional interests of SDS have occurred at the chapter level since the beginning of the 1969-70 school year.

A characterization of PLP is attached.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

"The New York Times" city edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP which had been known as the Progressive Labor Movement.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962, by Milton Rosen and Mortimer Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

A source advised on June 3, 1968, that the PLP held its Second National Convention in New York City, May 31 to June 2, 1968, at which time the PLP reasserted its objective of the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism. This is to be accomplished through the Party's over-all revolutionary strategy of raising the consciousness of the people and helping to provide ideological leadership in the working class struggle for state power.

The source also advised that at the Second National Convention Milton Rosen was unanimously re-elected National Chairman of the PLP and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] were elected as the National Committee to lead the PLP until the next convention.

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "World Revolution," a quarterly periodical; and "Challenge-Desafio," a monthly newspaper.

The April, 1969, issued of "Challenge-Desafio" sets forth that "Challenge is dedicated to the peoples fight for a new way of life--where the working men and women control their own homes and factories; where they themselves make up the entire government on every level and control the schools, courts, police and all institutions which are now used to control them."

Source advised on May 8, 1969, that the PLP utilizes an address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, and also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York, New York.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY,
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of

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A P P E N D I X

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

A P P E N D I X



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Springfield, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. SI 100-10317

January 29, 1970

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Springfield report of SA VERNON R. THORNTON dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Date 2/9/70

To:

☒ Director

FILE SE 100-27267

Att.: Rm. 806 9 & D

BU 100-442529

Title CIRM

☐ SAC _____

☐ ASAC _____

IS - C

☐ Supv. _____

00: New York

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

RE: Report of SA BERT CARTER
at Seattle, 1/30/70,
and Bureau Routing Slip,
dated 2/6/70

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Open Case

☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Bring file

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Correct

☐ Return file

☐ Deadline _____

☐ Search and return

☐ Deadline passed

☐ See me

☐ Delinquent

☐ Serial # _____

☐ Discontinue

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Expedite

☐ Send to _____

☐ File

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ For information

☐ Submit report by _____

☐ Handle

☐ Type

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are 9 copies each of two amended
pages, pages 2 and 18, of referenced report.

RBC:bfr

See reverse side

SAC J. E. MILNES

Office SEATTLE

Victor H. H. H.
INCONS FEB 12 1970

FEB 11 3 56 PM 1970

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REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

FEB 4 3 26 PM 1970

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SE 100-27267

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information furnished by most of the sources, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof, and thereby adversely affect the national security.

All persons named in this report as members of any basic revolutionary organization, and who reside within the area covered by the Seattle Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
SE T-1 is ✓ [redacted]	[redacted]
SE T-2 is ✓ [redacted]	
SE T-3 is [redacted]	
SE T-4 is [redacted]	
SE T-5 is [redacted]	
SE T-6 is [redacted]	
SE T-7 is [redacted]	
SE T-8 is [redacted]	
SE T-9 is [redacted]	

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b7D
b7E

SE 100-27267

Identity of Source

Location

SE T-10 is

SE T-11 is

SE T-12 is

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b7D
b7E

- C* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Seattle (RM)
1 - 115th MIG, Ft. Lawton (RM)
1 - OSI, McChord Air Force Base (RM)

Report of: R. BERT CARTER
Date: 1/30/70

Office: Seattle, Washington

Field Office File #: 100-27267

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY -
COMMUNIST

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) in Seattle, Washington area seeking to influence Indians and non-white youth and to develop closer ties with Black Panther Party (BPP).

- P* -

DETAILS:

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at National meetings, including expressions by National leaders and other functionaries.

On November 7, 1969, [redacted] who was described as the Assistant Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States (CPUSA), a Marxist and world traveler who had spent several years in Russia and other parts of the world, was the principal speaker at a coalition peace gathering held in the YMCA, East Madison Branch, 1700 - 23rd Avenue, Seattle, Washington, on November 7, 1969. [redacted] extolled the virtues of the Soviet Union and talked against the imperialism of the United States. Following his speech, a resolution was passed by those assembled to send a telegram to the Attorney General of the United States, JOHN MITCHELL, demanding his interference in the case of BOBBY SEALE and other persons in prison. Another resolution was passed, unanimously, to send a telegram to United States Representative BROCK ADAMS and Senator WARREN MAGNUSON of the State of Washington.

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SE T-1
11/17/69

The above-mentioned meeting at the East Madison YMCA was sponsored by the Central Area Readers Committee of the "People's World" (PW). Of the 55 or so persons present, about six were Negroes. [redacted] a black, who was described at the conference as being the National leader for a new revolutionary working-class youth organization, was present.

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SE T-2
11/12/69

The PW is a West coast communist newspaper published at San Francisco, California.

During the meeting whereat [redacted] spoke, a leaflet concerning BOBBY SEALE which was issued by the

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"People's World Readers," was distributed to those present. A reproduction of this leaflet is set out hereafter.

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BOBBY SEALE and the Black
Panther Party (BPP) of
which he is Chairman, are
characterized in the
Appendix under the BPP.



FREE BOBBY SEALE! FREE HIM TO SPEAK!

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS SAW IT ON TV AND WERE OUTRAGED. HOW COULD IT HAPPEN IN OUR COUNTRY THAT A DEFENDANT DURING A TRIAL WAS GAGGED WITH A CLOTH TAPED AROUND HIS MOUTH, HIS ARMS HANDCUFFED AND HIS ANKLES CHAINED TO A CHAIR BY LEG IRONS? WHY DID FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT JUDGE JULIUS HOFFMAN ORDER THESE BRUTAL AND MEDIEVAL MEASURES AGAINST BLACK PANTHER PARTY CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE?

A DRAMATIC STRUGGLE IN A CHICAGO COURTROOM CENTERS ON TWO PEOPLE: A RACIST JUDGE AND A YOUNG MILITANT BLACK LEADER. IMMEDIATELY AT ISSUE ARE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF BOBBY SEALE. JUDGE HOFFMAN HAS DENIED SEALE HIS RIGHT TO BE DEFENDED BY A LAWYER OF HIS OWN CHOICE. THE JUDGE HAS ALSO DENIED HIM THE RIGHT DEFEND HIMSELF, AND TO QUESTION THE WITNESSES AGAINST HIM.

BOBBY SEALE ASSERTED HIS RIGHTS. HE SPOKE OUT IN COURT AND DEMANDED THEM. DESPITE THE JUDGE'S RULINGS, HE PROCEEDED TO QUESTION THE WITNESSES WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST HIM. THAT IS WHAT THE GAGGING AND THE SHACKLING IS ABOUT. THE JUDGE TRIED TO FORCE HIM TO SURRENDER HIS RIGHTS. HE WOULD NOT SURRENDER. LEGALLY, HE HAD TO ASSERT HIS RIGHTS IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEM. THERE WAS NO OTHER WAY. HE COURAGEOUSLY PERSISTED IN THE FACE OF ALL OBSTACLES AND THE TORTURE TO WHICH HE WAS SUBJECTED.

THE COURT STRUGGLE CENTERS ON TWO MEN, BUT ITS OUTCOME WILL AFFECT ALL AMERICANS. IF THIS JUDGE CAN GET AWAY WITH THIS ILLEGAL AND FASCIST-LIKE VIOLENCE AGAINST THIS DEFENDANT, THEN EVERY JUDGE AND EVERY PUBLIC OFFICIAL WILL BE ENCOURAGED TO USE VIOLENCE TO DISPOSE OF PEOPLE WHO REPRESENT CAUSES THEY MAY NOT LIKE. REPRESSION WILL SPREAD. THE WORKER ON THE PICKET LINE WILL COME UP AGAINST IT, SO WILL THE PEACE MARCHERS. SO WILL THE POOR. SO WILL THE STUDENTS. SO WILL ALL THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES. SO WILL EVERY CITIZEN WHO STANDS FOR THE DEMOCRATIC RIGHT TO DISSENT FROM THE DEAD-END PROGRAM FOR AMERICA OF THE RULING MONOPOLES AND THE MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX. IT WILL BE A TIME FOR SPIRO AGNEW AND HIS CALL FOR DEALING WITH DISSENTERS AS IF THEY WERE "ROTTEN APPLES".

AMERICA DOES NOT NEED TO GO DOWN THIS PATH. THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY STAND FOR A DIFFERENT DIRECTION. THEY ARE ON THE SIDE AGAINST REPRESSION. THEY ARE ON THE SIDE OF DEFENDING AND EXTENDING THE DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE, NOT CURBING THESE RIGHTS.

THE MAJORITY IS MORE AND MORE BEING HEARD. LIKE BOBBY SEALE, IT ASSERTS ITS RIGHTS AND CHALLENGES THE FORCES OF REPRESSION.

AT THIS MOMENT THIS MAJORITY - ALL SECTIONS OF THE PEOPLE - NEED TO RALLY IN DEFENSE OF THE COURAGEOUS FIGHTER IN JUDGE HOFFMAN'S COURT. THROUGH MASS WIRES, MASS RALLIES, IN THEIR ORGANIZATIONS AND IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS, THE PEOPLE SHOULD:

* DEMAND THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR BOBBY SEALE. REMOVE THE GAG.

* DEMAND OF ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN MITCHELL THAT THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT INTERVENE TO DEFEND SEALE'S RIGHTS, THAT THE CHARGES AGAINST SEALE BE DISMISSED, AND THAT JUDGE JULIUS HOFFMAN BE IMPEACHED.

(Issued By: PEOPLE'S WORLD readers, 1408 - 18th Ave, Seattle. L/D)

On November 12, 1969, a Conference On Indian Liberation (COIL) was held at Tacoma, Washington, under the auspices of the Communist Party. The principal speaker was HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, CPUSA.

WINSTON stated, in part, it was an honor to represent the Political Committee of "our party" at this Conference On Indian Liberation called by COIL. He then made reference to meeting a [redacted] at the 18th convention of the CP under circumstances where she was battling to get recognized on the floor and when parliamentary maneuvers were being made, but she succeeded and then quite sharply outlined the role of the Party in the struggle for Indian liberation. Between the 18th and 19th conventions of the CP, the struggle continued and "at the 19th convention of the Party, I saw LONNIE again with the fight being on a higher plain and greater achievements were registered."

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WINSTON spoke concerning Senator HENRY M. JACKSON of the State of Washington and stated, "... He is the main fork in the Senate of the U.S. He is the fighter for, the continuation of the war in Vietnam, for tremendous military expenditures. And JACKSON, by virtue of that fact, has a lot to say, about what happens with the Bureau of Indian Affairs; with the Secretary of the Interior. And who does JACKSON represent? Once more Boeing aircrafts, ship building industry, private power, the timber baron, within the country. Are these not the oppressors? Of the Indian people? Are not these the proponents of war, within our own country? The active organizers of reaction, anti-labor, anti-Indian, anti-black. This is the fountainhead of racism. This is the military industry complex. And it is impossible for Communists to develop a correct strategy designed to win the labor movement, or democratic organization, except within this context..."

"...If there is any distortion of Indian history, it is consciously and deliberately done, so that white workers, white people, black people, Puerto Rican people, Chicano people, all, do not get a correct interpretation, of the history of these great people. But neither does the Indian people themselves get that great history, out of the school system..."

"...So therefore comrades, it seems to me that for Communists, it is necessary to study and to formulate a position which would define the character of the struggle from which a crusade can develop in locals, in internationals, in fraternal organizations, civic organizations, churches. It is a responsibility of these broad (unintelligible) courses to undertake a campaign to wipe out the shame. And about this, I want to talk. You see comrades, it was in 1851, in Indiana, when HORACE GREELY wrote that famous editorial of proclamation, 'Go West, Young Man, Go West.' This was 10 years prior to the Civil War. It was two years after the California Gold Rush..."

"...Well, look comrades, this contrast in the Soviet Union is what we might call a 'Go East' policy. 'Go East, Young Men, Go East.' But this is socialist development, not capitalist development. And socialist development is one in which there is saving of nations, the salvation of nations, putting an end to genocide, and the growth of nations. For example: In 1933, some of 1934, Beureaut, Mongolia, very close to the Chinese border. Here was a Beureautian, as a result of Czarist policy, was being driven into extinction. This area was a Czarist outpost. And who were the Beureautians? They were people who were completely illiterate, only the lamas were literate. They were people who work for 10 kopecks a day, just think of that. Industry, which existed at that time, when the hands of the great rush, not the Beureautians. Here, was genocide which came on the basis of ill health, forced upon them by the special conditions under which they live. And the crushing of the people by the Czars army who dared to resist and fight. Less than 700,000 people. But now, since the revolution, you have a literate people; trained as technician, trained as specialist, they reconstructed their language for these people. Why not? An appropriation of millions to make that possible for all tribes. But the government of Beureaut is in the hands of the Beureauts, the universities are in the hands of the Beureautians. All of this came about because of an opposite kind of a policy. Proletarian, internationalism, which came about as the result of the October revolution in which the working class achieved power..."

"...Socialism, in the U.S. will similarly act. But before you get to socialism, there are many advances, many stages of development on the road to reaching that stage. So that the problem at the moment is how to move from the democratic struggle to the anti-monopoly coalition, the fight for leading to an anti-monopoly government, will bring about basic radical reforms, in the life of the country which can help to facilitate the fight for the independence development of the Indian people, the equality of the Indian people with all other people within the country. Search, in general, is the approach. History must record that whereas capitalism was quite an advance over chattel slavery, it did not and could not end that which is the very essence of capitalist racism, exploitation, genocide, which was sharply expressed here, the Indian people. So, our party considers the existence of a lack in the labor movement, the general movement, democratic movement as such, and the party in terms of the development of this struggle, and undertakes a campaign in which to solve this problem. And that is why we greet with all of our heart the initiative that was taken in the state of Washington. It is a great contribution and the comrades themselves will be the first to say 'only the beginnings, the first beginnings' of a serious effort to mobilize the entire party on this front, on Indian liberation. But I think we have reached the stage where it is now possible to issue a sturdy outline to every party club in the country. So that the question of orienting the party to a full realization to the importance of this question as being related to the general struggle for democracy and an anti-monopoly policy, and being the Communist party undertakes in this whole process the provocations of our science, of our theory, of Marxism-Leninism as an indispensable necessity in the movement which will guarantee the fulfillment of that kind of fun which can move in the direction of solving this problem fundamentally. More than that, it would seem to me and there is already an agreement you should know, that the discussion at this conference will be written up for publication in the 'Daily World' and in the 'People's World.' To begin the discussion, to begin the involvement of the party and to get their thinking, there's nothing like collectivity. There's no individual who has all the answers. We need the collective wisdom of the party as a whole, in order to effectively mount a mass movement. But we need still

more than that. We need to undertake a campaign to political affairs in which we can define and orient the party on the basis of basic concepts, and to use party life. There is enough material from this conference from which we can organize that kind of discussion. The political committee is going to greet this conference. But, we're too close to the situation to realize what's happening here, the significance of this development. And the significance, the basic significance lies in the fact that the discussion does not regard the problems that we're trying to tackle as being one of morality, humanitarianism, of 'helping an unfortunate people.'..."

"...There is the necessity for developing a powerful rank-and-file movement in the trade unions of this country. That will be the guarantee. That the correct type of fight is waged, that a consistent fight can be developed, that the question of solidarity can be achieved. And this is how you're going to get at the powerful monopolies within every state of the Union as it relates concretely to this question. Because essentially this is the problem. Therefore, I should like to urge that when we discuss the problem of Indian liberation that we understand the content of that struggle. That we see that the BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) is but the governmental tool of the military-industrial complex who determine things in this country. How are we going to fight the timber industry, how are we going to fight the power interest, how are we going to fight the railroad interest, how are we going to fight the shipbuilding interest? Well, this poses concretely the question as somebody put it of industrial concentration of building (unintelligible) in these basic areas to help facilitate this kind of struggle. We have to mobilize and help make appeals through every mass contact. We have to give support to a fighting people. When it is not known. Where and to whom we shall find that out. A great struggle is involved here. We fight not only for survival as this is put, but, for the creation of those kind of conditions which will guarantee the fullest freedom for the Indian people and the growth of that population. Well, comrades, I'd like to conclude on the following note. The struggle against racism. It is correct that we put this question. When we do we are putting the question of solidarity of the class, we are putting

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the question of proletarian international. One thing must be made clear because it's a certainty. You can never overthrow capitalism unless you overthrow one of its main weapons. Racism. To the degree that racism is maintained to that degree is capitalism (unintelligible). This is what we mean by racism. We are saying essentially that racism is at one and the same time an ideology, but it is also the practice. So we have to fight racism and the realm of ideas, racism on the job, and racism as it relates to the fears of government to respond to the needs of the people of the reservation. And this is a general fight. It cannot remain a fight of the Indian people alone. It is our fight. And it is our fight in our own interests. Freedom for the Indian people is part of the struggle for freedom, of the class. There's no other way to victory..."

SE T-3

11/12/69

On November 9, 1969, the source received a copy of a letter from the CPUSA signed by DANIEL RUBIN, Organizational Secretary, and ARNOLD JOHNSON, Public Relations Director, which related, in part, to racism. A reproduction of this item is set forth hereafter.

SE T-3

11/25/69

Dear Friend:

Millions are in active pursuit of peace, full equality, a meaningful education and higher living standards. And on every hand there is deep social crisis. Faced with this situation, President Nixon attempts to solve the ruling class' dilemma through reaction.

Nixon continues endlessly the slaughter in Vietnam. He joins with racists, supports new measures of repression at home and sides openly with the anti-labor monopolies in the steal of the country's wealth.

What will it take to block Nixon's preferred direction? How can the activity of the peace adherents, black, Mexican-American, Puerto Rican and student communities and of growing numbers of workers, black and white, compel a new direction?

Mass action of millions of workers and others, not gimmickry, is what is required. And many of the new left now agree that workers can and must be won to halt the present Administration's direction, challenge the "system" and pose the socialist alternative. This calls for an intensified program of "industrial concentration" to involve more workers.

During our 50 years, we have a wealth of experience in working class struggles. We now have a base of some thousands of long-time as well as young shop workers, black and white. Thus, our program of industrial concentration becomes concrete and meaningful for the whole movement.

Our emphasis on involving workers is demonstrated in our work in the fight against ABM, the October and November actions against the war, in the Black Liberation movement and in the struggle against the McCarran Act and fascist-like attacks on the Panthers and other militants. It is also shown by our role in the 1969 municipal elections and in the fight against sky-rocketing taxes. Many details could be given.

At the same time, our Party has made a widely appreciated contribution to working class internationalism through a whole series of conferences and other activities. We are also helping in the launching of a new working class Marxist-Leninist youth organization. And last year, the Daily World, the only daily left-wing and Marxist paper, was established.

Needless to say, these activities cost a great deal of money and in expanding the "industrial concentration" program, much more will be needed. We are dependent on the contributions of those who, whether agreeing with our total program or not, feel these activities are important for our country's future.

We ask you to contribute and contribute generously, towards this National Fund Drive. Please make checks payable to the Communist Party, U.S.A., or to Daniel Rubin, and send them to 23 W. 26th Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Arnold Johnson
Arnold Johnson
Public Relations Director

Sincerely yours,
Daniel Rubin
Daniel Rubin,
Organizational Secretary

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2. Plans, et cetera, made
at district and lower-level
meetings, including
expressions by local leaders
and rank-and-file members

[redacted] a member of the Northwest District Communist Party (NWDCP) Committee, publishes a bi-monthly letter of news and comment known as "New In Labor." In the September-October, 1969, issue, the first two pages were devoted to blacks in industry. A reproduction of this material is set forth hereafter.

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SE T-4
11/19/69

SE T-5
11/4/69

TABLET FOR ALL LAB
FOUR-DAY WEEK BY 1973

— Story on Page Seven

NEW IN LABOR

Bi-Monthly Letter of News and Comment
P. O. Box 18101, Seattle, Wash. 98118

Vol. II, No. 5

Will Parry, Editor

September-October, 1969

BLACK COALITIONS TAKE ON BUILDING TRADES RACISM;

SEE "MORE JOBS FOR ALL" AS THE KEY TO VICTORY

Fed up with decades of racist barriers, black coalitions are taking shape in cities across the nation behind a campaign to enroll thousands upon thousands of black trainees in the construction industry.

They have the united support of the organizations of the black communities, from the Black Panthers to the Urban League. And they have significant — although as yet far from enough — support from white trade unionists as well.

In light of the tensions developing out of this struggle, it is well for concerned white workers to listen to what coalition leaders are really saying.

"We're not talking about taking any jobs away from white men," says David R. Reed, civil rights activist and leader of Chicago's Coalition for United Community Action. "The need for housing far outstrips the ability of the building trades to supply it. All we want to do is to fill in the labor gap. Federal figures show a million housing units needed each year will be left unbuilt because of a lack of skilled craftsmen."

Reed sees no future in physical confrontations and stresses the need for "reasoning together" to resolve "mutual and complex problems." But he is determined that blacks get more construction jobs — and quickly. "In black communities particularly, unless the system wants to put a National Guardsman on each shovel, work will not go on" until black men are hired in substantial numbers.

More jobs the road to justice: Basically the black people's quarrel is not with the unions. They simply want their rightful share in the work opportunities building trades union membership makes possible. Coalition leaders know the fundamental answer to their quest lies in more jobs — in construction and other industries — for black and white workers alike.

The demand for more jobs is in the true interests of the whole country if the blighted wasteland of our cities is to be rebuilt. The "more jobs" slogan cuts directly across the grain of Nixon's drive to wipe out jobs by interest rate hikes and construction cutbacks, in the name of "fighting inflation."

The Associated General Contractors and the Nixon Administration are fanning the smoldering fires of racism in the building trades. They seek to turn this

black people's crusade for jobs into a confrontation between black and white workers.

As we have pointed out in these pages before, whatever divides working people weakens their organized power to move for their economic and social goals.

We believe the true interests of all American trade unionists lie in full support to the demand of the black coalitions for more jobs "to build and rebuild America," in Bayard Rustin's phrase.

The spirit of brotherhood: The crisis in the building trades is a "tragic mistake" resulting from more than 300 years of denial of black people's rights, Auto Workers Pres. Walter Reuther said. He said the UAW pulled out of the AFL-CIO in part because "I was tired of apologizing for policies I could not defend," such as those espoused in some building trades unions.

"These unions must work in the spirit of brotherhood for peaceful change and avoid violent change," Reuther went on. "If you had to wait 300 years your patience would be worn through and you wouldn't wait another 300 years. We need to understand the blacks of America are not going to wait." (Chicago Tribune, 10-1)

Pres. Gilbert Teitel of the Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) Labor Council also supports the black coalition's fight for jobs. "It's not going to happen overnight and I think pressure by the black people must continue if they are going to get anywhere," Teitel said in a nationwide broadcast. "I don't think riots are the answer, but certainly black people must continue to push just as the labor movement continued to push 40 years ago."

Pres. I. W. Abel of the Steelworkers also showed public support for the black coalition in Pittsburgh by sending delegations from his union to the demonstrations during September. (Daily World, 10-14)

Building trades unions under fire: The black coalitions emerge at a time which finds the AFL-CIO Building Trades unions in a deepening crisis.

At the same time the Nixon Administration pretends concern with exclusionary policies in the building trades unions, it cuts back new federal construction 75% in the name of fighting inflation. Responding to Nixon's plea for similar action at the state level, Gov. Dan Evans has already announced a \$174 million cut.

This "typical GCF recession-breeding tactic" will "cost a myriad of jobs plus much badly-needed construction," warns an East Bay Labor Journal editorial (9-2).

In the context of the black communities' crusade for jobs, it has the added (and calculated) effect of sharpening black-white tensions by reducing building trades work opportunities.

The construction cutbacks were supposed to channel capital into housing. But tight mortgage money, high interest charges, and the spiraling cost of raw timber have "put the lumber and home-building industries on the brink of disaster," says an AF story in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer (10-12). The story predicts "massive unemployment in the forest, mills and building crafts."

SE 100-27267

In November, 1969, the CP "District ORG Bureau" distributed a memorandum on November 15th Mobilization. Portions of this memorandum dealing with the Party's suggested participation in this event which was staged to protest U.S. policy in Vietnam, related to working with blacks and others. A reproduction of a portion of this memorandum is set out hereafter.

SE T-6
11/19/69

DISTRICT ORG BUREAU: MEMO ON NOVEMBER 15th MOBILIZATION

.....

1. Every member must in some way participate in the Mobilization activities on November 15th. Every member must make a maximum effort to involve others in these activities. These include the San Francisco march, the local marches, various activities in the shops and other work places, neighborhood activities, schools and college activities, etc.
2. It is not enough for a Communist simply to enter into these Mobilization activities on the same level as others. Communists must seek to make a special contribution to the strength of the Mobilization. Having done everything we can to build the numbers, and to struggle for increased working class and united black and white participation, Communists must also add something to these activities themselves. We must find the way to strengthen our vanguard role.

SE 100-27267

On November 22, 1969, a CP District Committee meeting was held at Washington Hall, Seattle. Among the matters discussed was the need to get black workers involved with the Black Contractors' Committee and for CP members to work with black contractors and to involve themselves in demonstrations. [REDACTED] Organizational Secretary of the NWDCP stated, in effect, we must get rid of racism in the labor movement and must support in every way we can the activities of the black contractors. Plans were discussed for participating with black workers in demonstrations on December 7, 1969. It was suggested that there is a need to give a class edge to the struggle for black jobs.

b6
b7C

SE T-7
12/3/69

On December 3, 1969, a South Central CP Section meeting was held at Renton, Washington. One of the three points on the agenda pertained to black trainees and job demands. It was announced there would be on December 14, 1969, a march and rally in support of the black trainees' demands. PAUL EMERSON, CP member, stated that black contractors had cancelled their scheduled march on December 7, 1969, in support of the proposed demonstration on December 14, 1969.

SE T-8
12/5/69

On December 7, 1969, the Community CP club met at McCleary, Washington. CP member [REDACTED] gave a report on the Indian conference that took place in the early fall of 1969. He said the Indians in the U.S.A. are organizing and intend to get paid for all their land and hunting and fishing rights that the U.S. Government took away from them. He said it was a very good conference and that the Party members who took part in the conference did a good job.

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b7C

SE T-9
1/5/70

SE 100-27267

On November 23, 1969, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP club was held at Seattle. Among the matters discussed was that of the black contractors and the need to find ways to get the building trade workers to join labor unions and the need to get more black contractors involved in the fight. Members of the club were urged to take part in a then forthcoming demonstration to be held December 7, 1969. Club members were urged to think of positive ways to interest workers and involve them. It was noted that [redacted] a CP member, is in the Carpenters Union and is a delegate to the Central Labor Council.

b6
b7C

SE T-10
12/3/69

On November 24, 1969, a meeting of the trade union CP club was held at Tacoma, Washington. It was announced a Marxist-Leninist class would be held in Tacoma at a place not then specified and that eleven youths including five blacks, would be attending the classes.

[redacted] one of the CP members attending, gave a report on COIL. He said the Indians who attended the COIL conference wanted no publicity. They knew there would be a report on the conference in the PW newspaper but they wanted no names mentioned. Now there are hard feelings among the Indians because the PW printed pictures of the fish-ins that have taken place in the past and stated some of these same Indians had attended the COIL conference. [redacted] said that the CP members working with the Indians are having a hard time explaining this away.

b6
b7C

SE T-11
11/25/69

B. Workers World Party (WWP)

The WWP is characterized in the Appendix.

SE 100-27267

The December, 1969, issue of "Fedup," published by the Ft. Lewis, Washington Chapter of the American Servicemen's Union (ASU), carried an editorial concerning the BPP and the problems of the black and Indian people.

A reproduction of the editorial is set out hereafter.

The ASU and its affiliation with the WWP is characterized in the Appendix.

SE T-12
1/5/70

Editorial

The picture of America today: Black Panthers, struggling for the liberation of Black people, are murdered in their sleep. American Indians are beaten and jailed fighting for Treaty fishing rights. Working men find themselves increasingly less able to feed, clothe his family, while being taxed higher for war materials. GIs who speak their conscience are experiencing the brutal conditions of the stockade.

Many people when looking at these problems would discard them as being only isolated cases or "innocent mistakes". But, if studied more closely, all of these problems have the same cause. In our country power and control are determined by how much money you have and 1% of our population controls over 50% of our nations wealth. America's social problems are caused by this rich, powerful minority having control over the lives of the powerless minority.

Those who are rich become the generals, the politicians, the judges, the corporation executives, the bureaucrats; and they run the country. Those who are poor become the soldiers and workers in America; they take orders from the men with money. Just as the Army is divided between officers and EMTs, so American society is divided between the wealthy and those of us who must work for a living. This is the system, based on profit and the making of more profits, that creates the basic conflicts in American and world society.

The poor people have been getting together and demanding a change in this system so that all Americans can share the wealth and benefits of their own country. When people begin to demand a share, the people in power react with force--to protect their overflowing bankbooks. Troops are brought in to fight the people in the ghettos, the workers in factories, the prisoners in the stockades, and the people in Vietnam. The people in Vietnam want to govern their own country and not be robbed of their resources by American industries.

Look at who we are! After we ETS we will be with the people that are the EMTs of civilian society.

To end this situation where we are forced to fight against our own people we must change this system. Power must no longer be based on money. Power must rest with the people.

FIGHT THE BRASS

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. CP Youth Camp

The October, 1969, issue of "Newsletter," published by the Young Political Pioneers, a new CP youth group, set forth an explanation of its program and a proposal to direct youth camps each summer. A reproduction of a portion of this "Newsletter" is set out hereafter.

SE T-4

10/8/69

YOUNG POLITICAL PIONEERS

Newsletter - October, 1969

OUR PROGRAM

The purpose of this organization is to provide a vehicle which the members can use to be active in struggles affecting their lives. It will strive to implement human values and to offset the profit values instilled in us. We affirm the rights of all oppressed peoples: black, brown, yellow, red, women, and poor people all over the world.

We protest the lack of voice that youth has in the affairs of society, and in its own affairs. We protest the unfair treatment of youth by the government. We protest the taxation without representation forced on us. We protest our lack of rights: no right to vote, no right to determine what kind of education we will receive. We protest the arrogance of the government declaring that we must fight their wars for them.

This organization will support and direct a youth camp each summer, and educational and social gatherings throughout the year.

YOUTH CAMP, August 21-24

Camp was originally going to last for nine days. However, most of the people from Tacoma were deeply involved in the situation in that city's ghetto. The one black counselor was needed at home on Monday and it was felt that we could not conduct a camp with an all-white staff. For these reasons, camp lasted only from Thursday afternoon to Sunday afternoon.

SE 100-27267

B. Conference on Indian Liberation (COIL)

On November 8, 1969, [] a CP member who has been active on the local and national levels promoting CP support of Indian liberation, made available a copy of a report on the National Conference on Indian Liberation held on unspecified dates at Tacoma, Washington. A reproduction of this report is set out hereafter. The report indicates the conference was sponsored by the CP.

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b7c

SE T-8
11/19/69

NATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON INDIAN LIBERATION

COMMISSION ON INDIAN LIBERATION
Communist Party, U.S.A.
P. O. Box 889
Tacoma, Washington 98401

25¢

labor donated

National
CONFERENCE ON INDIAN LIBERATION
of THE COMMUNIST PARTY

NEWS RELEASE OCTOBER 11, 1969

DATELINE SOMEWHERE IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES - - - - -

Here, on a location that still retains the natural beauty that is sacred to the Indian heritage, the Communist Party has just completed a three day National Conference on Indian Liberation.

Four main themes were stressed in the deliberations of the Conference:

1. The monstrous crimes against the Indian people committed by the capitalist ruling classes in the course of nearly five centuries of genocidal onslaught. This brutal and barbaric onslaught, in violation of all human values, has from the first "discovery" of the western hemisphere to the present period of dying imperialism pursued the single aim of extermination, cultural and physical. Before the bar of history and the judgment of the peoples of the world, it bears responsibility for the death of more than seventy five million Native Americans in this hemisphere, plus countless other crimes, including forked-tongue theivery, open robbery, germ warfare, denial of the most elemental human rights and never-ending oppression. Furthermore, imperialism today, and especially U.S. imperialism, must answer to mankind for the fact that the policy of extermination still continues its merciless course.

2. The heroic resistance of the Indian people, with the proud record of never having surrendered to the conqueror and the invader, this resistance now in a fresh upsurge, and in the present world setting, as a part of one of the three main streams of the worldwide revolutionary process, moving toward victory for Indian Liberation in our time: this was the second theme of the Conference.

3. The Conference placed great emphasis on the responsibility of the working class and democratic forces in our country and on a world scale, in their own interests, to give maximum support to the Indian liberation struggle. Racism, a principal ideological tool of the monopolies and of imperialism, has deep roots in the policy and practice of Indian genocide. To overcome racism on the Indian question, to give full material support to the Indian liberation movement, is a necessary prerequisite for welding class unity and democratic unity in the struggle against the common enemy, the big monopolies who are the fountainhead of racism as well as the source of exploitation, oppression, political reaction and the threat of fascism.

4. The Conference defined the vanguard role of Communists in the fight for Indian Liberation: to learn from those who are in the fight and are leading the fight; to do nothing that will weaken the fight; to win the widest mass support for the current and developing struggles for Indian Liberation; to give special attention to winning the working class, and in particular its industrial core, in support of these struggles; to conduct an uncompromising ideological struggle against the divisive poison of racism directed against the Indian people, and thus help to strengthen the unity of the entire working class; to build the broadest possible democratic unity in our country and on a hemispheric and world scale against the monopoly source of Indian genocide; and to project the fundamental socialist path to complete victory for Indian Liberation: the ever-growing unity of the working class and the oppressed peoples, the flowering of nations under socialism.

Delegates to the Conference came from the East, the Mid-West, the Northwest, the Southwest and California. Participating in the Conference was the Party's national chairman, Henry M. Winston.

An Indian-Spanish woman delegate eloquently described the widespread misconceptions versus the reality of the Indian today. "The Indian is many things to many peoples - myths, misconceptions, drumbeats,

feathers, sideshows, entertainment for some to look as they go by and peek into the windows as they pass. Few people know the real situation: that the Indian is a proud person, a person who has to have his tradition - which is very rich - to live and really be himself. He cannot lose this, his way of life. The white man who came and invaded his world is trying to make him lose this thing which runs through his blood. That is his life. And when he has lost that he is no longer human. He is dead.

"The culture must be preserved! What they try to exterminate is the great part - is the first - is the Indianess of it. We should every day, every minute, shout about this all over America!"

She spoke of the difficult struggle of the Indians to preserve their traditions, using a village of the Hopis as an example. The Hopis have land, oil and mineral resources. The U.S. government is trying to find the way to get the land and the resources away from them. In order to resist, to protect their Indianess, they are forced to refuse electricity, pensions and other services.

"The Hopis have no electricity," she said, "but the Tribal Council is afraid that if electricity is put in, 'they' will take over the Hopi's riches, undeveloped. The Government wants to buy the land with pensions. Pensions end. Pensions are not a way of living.

"The Indian is not stoic enough to take these things longer - to endure the racist myths."

National chairman Henry Winston began his address to the Conference by paying high tribute to the brilliance of the Indian leadership in the struggles now being waged, as well as in their historic many-century resistance to genocide.

"The first task of Communists," he said in reference to Indian leadership, "is to learn from the people who can teach how to wage the battle."

He called upon the Conference to help develop a movement such as has never before been seen in this country in support of the struggles of the Indian people for liberation, and for partial compensation for the first great crime of the ruling class in this country, Indian genocide. He emphasized the Party approach that such support is not simply humanitarianism, a matter of "helping an unfortunate people", but rather that it is a part of the general class struggle, and a part of the struggle for liberation of all oppressed peoples in the United States.

"Achievement of Indian Liberation," Winston said, "can come about only in the struggle to put an end to racism, by the struggle to win our class, the working class, to see the need to put an end to racism in its own self interest. We must win our class to make this struggle."

Winston noted that an important avenue of perpetuating racism is in the distortion of Indian history in the mass media - TV, radio, the movies and the press. He underscored the fact that this is consciously and deliberately done so that neither white nor black - nor anyone - will get a correct interpretation of history.

"No people," he said, "including the Indians, get the truth." For the Indians, the problem of reversing the distorted way in which history is taught is double that of the black people. For the Indian people there must be money made available to build schools on the Reservations, under Indian control, as well as the steps necessary to guarantee the teaching of their true history in the general schools.

Winston touched on the problems of Indian fishermen, and of the monopoly interests that lurk in the background of the struggle for their fishing rights. "I discovered," he said, "that they do not control their own marketing. When they are not allowed to do their own marketing, there is a big steal involved. The struggle for fishing rights is in fact a struggle against the timber barons, who control the land."

Winston took note of the role of the 'Senator From Boeing' (Senator Jackson of Washington State). "One of his main backers is the timber barons - and perhaps the commercial fishing interests." He recalled that Senator Jackson has a lot to say on the policies of the B.I.A. (Bureau of Indian Affairs) and the Department of the Interior.

"The timber barons, private power and Boeing," he said, "are the oppressors of the Indian people. They are the active organizers of racism, of reaction. They are anti-Indian, anti-black and anti-working class. And it is impossible to develop the struggle except in this context. The struggle is a struggle to curb and restrict the monopolists who have forced the Indian people into a bitter fight to defend their treaty rights. Every success in this fight helps our class as a whole. It helps the democratic movement. Objectively, this fight against monopoly strengthens the movement for socialism."

On the question of class solidarity and internationalism, Winston said that we cannot achieve working class power unless racism is overthrown. Capitalism is strengthened by racism which is both an ideology and a practice. "We have to fight racism in the realm of ideas, on the job, and as it relates to the failures of government to respond to the needs of the people on the Reservations."

He concluded by calling upon the Party to mobilize in all possible ways to win support for a fighting people, not only for survival, but for conditions to guarantee full freedom and for growth of the Indian population. "America," he said, "belongs to the Indians. They are the original Americans!"

National Committee member Milford Sutherland opened up the Conference discussion of the work of the Party in the struggle for Indian Liberation. He hailed the recent Nineteenth National Convention decisions as laying the foundation for the Party to fulfill its vanguard role on all

the major political tasks of this generation, including Indian Liberation. He said that in the course of the convention process we have moved from placing this question as an incidental one affecting a small number of down-trodden people, to a recognition that it has great importance for the future of our country.

"Because of the particular history of the United States and the western hemisphere," Sutherland said, "Indian liberation is deeply linked with the struggle to extirpate racism, to forge a strong class unity, to curb monopoly and to defeat imperialism. It is a powerful reserve of the working class in the struggle for democracy and socialism."

"In our country," he said, "we must be clear on the Indian question in order to be clear on all other questions."

In defining the scope of the Indian question, he referred to Marx's statement that a revolution is necessary, not only in order that the working class can gain power, but also because only in the course of a revolutionary struggle can the working class free itself from the 'muck of ages' that has accumulated and that clings to it, and thus prepare itself for rule. "When we speak of the muck of ages accumulated down through the centuries of our history, we must speak first of all of racism. When we go to the roots of that we must give special attention to the permanent Indian policy of the capitalist system: brutal mass murder, extermination, cultural and physical genocide, and all the justification for this policy deeply embedded in our American experience, our institutions, our attitudes and our practices."

An important step in winning recognition of the Indian liberation struggle, Sutherland said, is to make a re-examination of the question of the numbers of Indians who have survived nearly five centuries of genocidal onslaught. The numbers game, he said, is used to dismiss the Indian people as being an insignificant political force in our time, as having at most a past significance.

He posed the question: Can the political significance be determined by the numbers who managed to survive genocide, and can we therefore decide that the United States has achieved 'the final solution' of the Indian question? He reminded the delegates that the Hitler fascists sought this kind of 'final solution' for the Jewish question, and that the Nazi program of mass murder of "inferior peoples" was a copy and an 'improvement' on U.S. Indian genocide.

As to the number of Indians who have survived, he said we cannot accept official statistics. "On their face, these statistics are wrong, if only because millions of Indians have had to deny their heritage in order to exist. We do not yet have a correct count of the actual Indian population in the United States, though we can be certain it is far beyond any official count."

"Our Nineteenth Convention," Sutherland said, "has begun to place this matter in an entirely different context. For example it recognized that the Chicano people are deeply linked with the Indian heritage of this continent. This one fact completely changes our view of the numbers that are directly concerned with the fate of the Indian Liberation movement.

"Furthermore, if we take the standpoint of the western hemisphere as a whole - the 'New World' that was 'discovered' by the 15th century European explorers (by 'discovered' we mean invaded, ravished, colonized and cruelly exploited) - from this standpoint we must completely revolutionize our view on the question of numbers. We must take into account the fact that the peoples of Indian heritage constitute the overwhelming majority of the population of the hemisphere.

"There is a need for a hemispheric strategy in the struggle for Indian Liberation, in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism. That strategy cannot be the gimmickry of a DeBray. We need a really creative strategy that bases itself on the real lives and strivings of the

masses. Such a strategy cannot ignore the political power and the revolutionary potential of the Indian people."

"It is possible," said Sutherland, "to force the ruling class in our country to retreat on its program of genocide and extermination of the Indian heritage. It is possible to force concessions and win victories in the democratic struggle, without waiting for socialism. U.S. imperialism and the monopolists can be put on the dock in the eyes of all mankind for their crimes."

Sutherland concluded by projecting the elements of a program of reparations to the Indian people as partial compensation for genocide. He said that although we cannot replace the 75 million Indian lives that have been lost, we can - by organizing broad mass struggles - begin to win some corrections now, to compensate for the historic crimes against the Indian people. The struggle for these will lay the basis for more basic correction with the advent of socialism. He cited these examples:

* On the Alaskan oil reserves. Demand that the formula won by the peoples of the Middle East (50% of bonus payments) be applied. With an estimated reserve of some 12 1/4 billion barrels, and on the basis of the present market price of \$2.50 per barrel, this would bring upwards of more than 10 billion dollars to the Native Alaskans, a fund which should be completely under their control.

* Special privileges for the victims of genocide. Demand the application of a formula similar to that used by the German Democratic Republic as compensation to the Jewish victims of genocide: priority in housing, pensions and all material privileges; priority for Indian education and culture on TV, radio, in the press and in the schools.

* For Indians who wish to retain tribal form. Demand restoration of a suitable area of good quality land to be negotiated. Demand the allotment of capital funds to develop industry and to mechanize agriculture,

in amount equal to the per capita existing stock in the United States. Demand an income subsidy to guarantee Indian income up to basic needs (about \$10,000 for a family of four at present living costs).

* For Indians who wish to live in non-tribal areas. Top priority right to jobs, housing, education. Special steps to preserve and develop the Indian cultural heritage. Income guarantee for all Indian families of no less than \$10,000 for a family of four.

Sutherland closed his report by returning to his analysis of the Indian population of the United States. He said he wished to add one important fact; that at least three fourths of the Indian people live in the cities. Assuming that these urban Indians are overwhelmingly working class, they provide a decisive link between the class struggle and the Indian Liberation movement, a link between the Indian people's struggle for freedom and the struggle for socialism.

All delegates made reports to the Conference on the character and the progress of the struggle for Indian Liberation in their respective areas of the country. There was intense interest in the report of a worker delegate from the wood products industry.

The woodworker told of the racism which exists in the industry. He spoke of the struggles against the racism, and of the advance of Indian workers into positions of leadership in the unions. He spoke of the large number of unorganized workers in the industry. Indian as well as white. He spoke of the need for white workers to take the lead in the fight against racism in order to organize the unorganized, in order to build class solidarity.

He gave graphic examples from on the job. Indian workers are often called "bows and arrows". Foremen will often fail to address Indian workers by their names; instead they will shout: "Chief, do this or that." The racist designation, "squaw hump", is used to describe a particular operation.

He noted that in one instance in his experience an Indian worker turned this insulting term around by referring to "white woman humping" a log.

The woodworker told the story of an Indian logtruck driver. The driver came to work one morning and inquired if his truck was ready. The white workers showed him to a tepee on the shop floor, which they had made out of gunny sacks. After an exchange of some sharp words, the Indian worker walked off and took his beef to the union. The foreman forced the racists to tear down the tepee. The Union got the Indian worker's job back with full pay. As a result of this case, the contract now contains a clause which upholds the essence of the Fair Employment Practices Code.

"These are examples," said the woodworker, "of the kind of racism that must be fought to unite the workers against the big monopolies which dominate the industry. This is even more necessary with the huge conglomerate corporations taking over."

In its final day, the Conference adopted an action program aimed at mobilizing maximum support for current mass campaigns. They include: the campaign for the removal of Interior Secretary Walter Hickel; the campaign in support of those under attack for defending their fishing rights; the campaign to guarantee that "Not One More Inch" of land is taken away from the Indian people by termination of the reservations; the United Nations.

The Conference called for the formation of defense committees ready to defend all under political attack, and which give special support to the victims who come from the ranks of oppressed peoples fighting for their human rights.

The chairman of the Conference, a worker delegate from Washington State, expressed the spirit of the gathering when he said that

"the American Indians must be seen as a part of the millions moving leftward today"; when he spoke of "the special contribution our Party must make if the movement is to go forward to victory"; and when he pointed out that the alternative to victory "is to be chained to that destroyer of national and tribal culture, history and traditions, the Bureau of Indian Affairs."

The Conference called upon the Party to strengthen its work in the field of Indian Liberation by taking these steps:

1. To greatly expand the translation and distribution of the writings of Indian Marxists in the western hemisphere, and to otherwise exchange international hemispheric experiences in the struggle
2. To establish commissions in this field in all districts of the Party
3. To wage a struggle within the Party for a higher level of consciousness of every member's responsibility to strengthen the proletarian solidarity of the workers of the oppressor nation and the workers of the oppressed nation
4. To expand our use of the Marxist press and literature as key weapons in the struggle to extirpate racism
5. To print in pamphlet form, and to widely distribute, Burt Nelson's article, THE FIGHT FOR INDIAN SURVIVAL
6. To publish a newsletter which reflects the current developments in this field, which gives a Marxist interpretation of them, and which will reach a broad audience in the working class and oppressed people's movements.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Black Panther Party (BPP)

The BPP is characterized
in the Appendix.

On November 20, 1969, a meeting of the East Madison CP club was held at the home of EARL GEORGE, a Negro, and VIVIAN GEORGE, a white, in Seattle. VIVIAN GEORGE announced she would like to bring up several facts dealing with the BPP. She said the organization now has two places where the BPP Breakfast Program for Children is now in operation. These are the Atlantic Street Center and a church at High Point. She said the BPP also is starting a program with doctors' services and that numerous doctors have agreed to function in this connection. She announced the BPP is having a fund-raising dinner with entertainment and that she has tickets for sale at \$2.50 per person. She said the BPP was not sponsoring the dinner in its own name so that the use of the Empire Way Community Club's Hall would not be denied them. The name used for sponsorship was that of the Women's Division of the Benjamin Banneker School.

SE T-6
11/25/69

On December 9, 1969, a meeting of the Westside CP club was held at Seattle. VIVIAN GABOURY, a CP member, said she has been working with the BPP Breakfast Program in the West Seattle area but has been spending less time recently because more people of the community have become involved.

SE T-8
12/29/69

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN'S UNION (ASU)

On September 20, 1969, a source advised that the ASU, formed during early 1968, maintains headquarters at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. ASU is dominated and controlled by the Workers World Party (WWP) and is designed to advance WWP efforts to undermine United States political and military objectives abroad by fomenting discontent among military enlisted personnel and by calling for the establishment of a servicemen's union. ASU's chief propaganda weapon is the publication of "The Bond - The Servicemen's Newspaper" which is widely circulated at military installations free of charge and at times unsolicited.

The source also advised that the ASU's Chairman is Andrew Dean Stapp, undesirably discharged from the United States Army in April, 1968. Stapp is a member of the WWP. ASU and "The Bond" are terms used interchangeably in connection with WWP interests in military matters. The former has no real existence apart from the latter since the publication is the primary means of generating interest among and communicating with servicemen interested in the formation of a union. The Union does not function as an organization at this time. It has, however, been given much publicity in each edition of "The Bond."

APPENDIX

BLACK PANTHER PARTY,
Also Known As
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by BOBBY SEALE, BPP Chairman, and HUEY P. NEWTON, BPP Minister of Defense. NEWTON was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, GEORGE MASON MURRAY, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture: Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement: "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature MAO's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIXBLACK PANTHER PARTY

A source advised on May 19, 1969, the Black Panther Party (BPP) organized a chapter unit in Seattle, Washington, in late April, 1968. The Seattle Chapter advocates violence and teaches guerilla-type warfare in obtaining BPP goals.

The Seattle Chapter is in close contact with representatives of the BPP National Headquarters in California. The Seattle group has publicly adopted the national BPP "10-point program." Members of the group have appeared in public with weapons, have engaged in black militant activities and criminal activities.

The Seattle Headquarters is located at 1127 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 34th Avenue, Seattle, Washington.

APPENDIXWORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1969, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

On July 18, 1961, two sources advised the Seattle, Washington Branch of the Workers World Party (WWP) was formed in August, 1959. According to these sources, the Seattle Branch, WWP, was affiliated with and followed the aims and purposes of the National WWP, which had headquarters in New York City. These sources advised they believed the Seattle Branch, WWP, was active at that time following the aims and purposes of the National WWP.

A third source advised on May 27, 1965, the WWP had no office headquarters in Seattle and there appeared to be no current organized activity of the WWP in the Seattle area.

A fourth source related on April 30, 1969, it is understood there is no branch of the WWP in Seattle and [redacted] are the only members of the WWP in Seattle, although the Party does have several sympathizers.

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CONFIDENTIAL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
January 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-27267

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
Reference	Report of SA R. BERT CARTER dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at National meetings, including expressions by National leaders and other functionaries.

On November 7, 1969, [redacted] who was described as the Assistant Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States (CPUSA), a Marxist and world traveler who had spent several years in Russia and other parts of the world, was the principal speaker at a coalition peace gathering held in the YMCA, East Madison Branch, 1700 - 23rd Avenue, Seattle, Washington, on November 7, 1969. [redacted] extolled the virtues of the Soviet Union and talked against the imperialism of the United States. Following his speech, a resolution was passed by those assembled to send a telegram to the Attorney General of the United States, JOHN MITCHELL, demanding his interference in the case of BOBBY SEALE and other persons in prison. Another resolution was passed, unanimously, to send a telegram to United States Representative BROCK ADAMS and Senator WARREN MAGNUSON of the State of Washington.

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SE T-1
11/17/69

The above-mentioned meeting at the East Madison YMCA was sponsored by the Central Area Readers Committee of the "People's World" (PW). Of the 55 or so persons present, about six were Negroes. [redacted] a black, who was described at the conference as being the National leader for a new revolutionary working-class youth organization, was present.

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SE T-2
11/12/69

The PW is a West coast communist newspaper published at San Francisco, California.

During the meeting whereat [redacted] spoke, a leaflet concerning BOBBY SEALE which was issued by the

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On November 23, 1969, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP club was held at Seattle. Among the matters discussed was that of the black contractors and the need to find ways to get the building trade workers to join labor unions and the need to get more black contractors involved in the fight. Members of the club were urged to take part in a then forthcoming demonstration to be held December 7, 1969. Club members were urged to think of positive ways to interest workers and involve them. It was noted that [redacted] a CP member, is in the Carpenters Union and is a delegate to the Central Labor Council.

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SE T-10
12/3/69

On November 24, 1969, a meeting of the trade union CP club was held at Tacoma, Washington. It was announced a Marxist-Leninist class would be held in Tacoma at a place not then specified and that eleven youths including five blacks, would be attending the classes.

[redacted] one of the CP members attending, gave a report on COIL. He said the Indians who attended the COIL conference wanted no publicity. They knew there would be a report on the conference in the PW newspaper but they wanted no names mentioned. Now there are hard feelings among the Indians because the PW printed pictures of the fish-ends that have taken place in the past and stated some of these same Indians had attended the COIL conference. [redacted] said that the CP members working with the Indians are having a hard time explaining this away.

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SE T-11
11/25/69

B. Workers World Party (WWP)

The WWP is characterized in the Appendix.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NORFOLK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 1/29/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/15-12/31/69
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA LEMUEL W. KERR	TYPED BY slm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C; VIDEM; STAG	

REFERENCE: Norfolk letter to Bureau, 10/27/69.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report covers period 10/1/69 to 1/1/70.

Information copies are furnished Baltimore and Richmond because Baltimore and Richmond cover the CP district and CP State Headquarters respectively.

Norfolk sources as well as Baltimore and Richmond have reported during past year that there are no known CP members residing in Norfolk area. The same goes for CP activity in Norfolk Division.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACCOUNTS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529)(RM) 1 each: NISO, OSI(LAFB), MIG (RM) 1 - Baltimore (INFO) (RM) 1 - Richmond (INFO) (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735)(RM) 4 - Norfolk (2 - 100-5921; 1-100-6726)		100-442529-3004 FEB 8 1970 REC 21 T-121

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
				RESEARCH SECTION

FEB 5 4 45 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

NF 100-5921

Complete investigations were made and reported on the Civil Rights allegations made by [REDACTED]

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The report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information furnished by NF T-2 and NF T-4, security informants of continuing value. The disclosure of the information to unauthorized individuals might compromise their future effectiveness.

SA LEMUEL W. KERR observed [REDACTED] at VMC demonstration on 10/15/69.

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INFORMANT DATA

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
NF T-1 [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
NF T-2 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
NF T-3 is [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
NF T-4 is [REDACTED] [REDACTED]	

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b7D

LEAD

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. Will continue to follow and report information developed in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - NISO, Norfolk, Virginia (Registered Mail)
1 - OSI, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia (Registered Mail)
1 - MIG, Norfolk, Virginia (Registered Mail)

Report of:
Date:SA LEMUEL W. KERR
January 29, 1970

Office: Norfolk, Virginia

Field Office File #: 100-5921

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] white associate professor at predominately Negro Norfolk State College, demonstrated 10/15/69 at Vietnam Moratorium Day demonstration in Norfolk, Va. [REDACTED] complainant for Suffolk Negro strikers, alleging police brutality. [REDACTED] identified as former CP organizer.

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p*

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic down-
grading and declassification.~~

NF 100-5921

On October 15, 1969, [redacted] was observed among those demonstrating in front of the U. S. Post Office and Court House Building. The demonstration was sponsored by the Norfolk Vietnam Moratorium Committee.

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On October 30, 1969, NF T-1 advised that during the first part of October, 1969, there was virtually no activity on the campus of the Norfolk State College, (NSC), the Norfolk, Virginia, predominately Negro institution, in regard to Vietnam Moratorium Day; however, a few days prior to October 15, representatives of the Student Government Association began preparing for participation in the Vietnam Moratorium activities.

NF T-1 said [redacted] the white history professor at NSC participated only to a limited extent. NF T-1 indicated that [redacted] was not an organizer, but took it upon himself to be one of the few NSC faculty members participating in the event.

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On December 19, 1969, NF T-1 was recontacted and furnished no additional information on [redacted]

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On November 4, 1969, [redacted] appeared in the Norfolk Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and made a complaint on behalf of some Negro citizens of Suffolk, Virginia.

[redacted] identified himself as an associate professor of history at NSC and the chairman of the Due Process Committee of the Hampton Roads Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

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b7C

[redacted] explained that Negro hospital workers were on strike at the Obici Hospital in Suffolk and that the State Director of the ACLU had requested the Hampton Roads Chapter of the ACLU look in on the situation at Suffolk to make sure that the rights of those involved in the strike at Obici Hospital were protected.

[redacted] said he and others connected with the ACLU obtained seven affidavits from Negroes of Suffolk who felt their civil rights had been violated. [redacted]

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NF 100-5921

turned the affidavits over the the FBI requesting an investigation be made into the allegations of police brutality and infringement of the civil rights of the Negroes.

[redacted]
On November 8, 1968, NF T-1 described [redacted] a white faculty member at NSC, as being more militant than any of the blacks on NSC campus. NF T-1 described [redacted] as being well-liked on the campus, but appeared to be overly aggressive in his statements about getting benefits for the blacks.

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On February 16, 1950, [redacted] voluntarily advised representatives of the FBI in New York City that he joined the Communist Party(CP) in Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1942. [redacted] said he attended a CP convention in Boston, Mass., in either 1942 or 1943; and in 1946, he [redacted] was offered the position of organizer for the CP in Cumberland, Maryland, which he accepted. [redacted] said he resigned from the CP by mail, but was later reinstated at his own request and after about two months, he resigned again. At that time, (1947), [redacted] said he received a notice that he had been expelled from the CP.

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At the outset of the interview, (1950), [redacted] stated that he and [redacted] had broken with the CP in Baltimore, Maryland, sometime during 1947 and at that time (1950), he had no sympathy whatsoever with the CP.

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On January 15, 1969, NF T-2, who is familiar with some phases of CP activity in the Baltimore, Md., area, advised that [redacted] and his wife were CP members in Maryland during the period immediately following World War II.

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NF T-2 recalled that [redacted] was a white male, large build and drove a taxi. NF T-2 recalled also that [redacted] left the CP sometime around 1948 after he had an argument with the CP Organizer for the State of Maryland.

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b7C

NF 100-5921

On July 17, 1968, NF T-3 advised that [redacted]
[redacted] was the daughter of [redacted]

On September 19, 1968, NF T-4 reported that [redacted]
[redacted] also known as Mrs. JOHN SCHMEDER, nee
[redacted] was considered a member of the Young Socialist
Alliance (YSA) in New York City as of February, 1968.

b6
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A characterization of the YSA is attached as
an appendix to this report.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information to report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

A source advised on May 15, 1969, that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) maintains its national headquarters at 41 Union Square West, New York, New York, and has as its official publication the "Young Socialist." The YSA is the youth organization of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and has been described by the SWP as the main recruiting ground for the SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Norfolk, Virginia

January 29, 1970

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent LEMUEL
W. KERR, dated and captioned
as above at Norfolk, Virginia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/2/70

SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324)

SUBJECT: CIRM

On December 4, 1969, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished to SA WALTER A. BOYLE a document entitled, "Pages From the Life of a Black Communist." Source advised that this is the first draft of a book being authored by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National Black Liberation Commission of the CP, USA.

b7D

Xerox copies of the document were prepared and the original document was returned to the source on the same date.

One Xerox copy each of the above document is enclosed herewith for the Bureau and the New York Office. One Xerox copy is being retained by the Chicago Office in the 1-A section of instant file.

ENCLOSURE

ENC. BEHIND FILE

REC-78

- 2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
 (1-100-153735 (CIRM)
 (1-100-98699 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)
3-Chicago
 [redacted]
 (1-61-867 (CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT)

WAB:MDW
(7)

RACIAL INT. SECT.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[illegible]

UNITED STATES () NT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/30/70

FROM: SAC, Albany (100-19249) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Albany letter to Bureau dated 12/5/69.

No pertinent information has been developed re captioned matter since submission of referenced letter.

LEAD:

ALBANY

Will review pertinent files and submit report or letter to Bureau by May 1, 1970.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Albany
JWM:pak
(3)

REC 27

ST-121

100-442529-3006

17 FEB 8 1970

RACIAL INT. SECT.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 5 11 50 AM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

SECRET NO 2201

FEB 6 1970

(S)
ATTN: Sec
I - [unclear]
(S - [unclear])

TO: [unclear]
FROM: [unclear]

SUBJECT: [unclear]

INFO:

[unclear]
[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

[unclear]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/30/70

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS=C
OO: New York

Re Louisville letter dated 10/30/69.

No data pertaining to this matter developed since submission of referenced letter.

2 Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/mm
(4)

ST-121

REC-10

100-442529-30071

FEB 2 1970
RACIAL INT. SECT.



56 FEB 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 5 2 31 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [illegible] (NY 100-100000)
[illegible] (NY 100-100000)

RE: [illegible] (NY 100-100000)
[illegible] (NY 100-100000)
[illegible] (NY 100-100000)

NY 100-100000
[illegible]

NY 100-100000 (NY 100-100000)

NY 100-100000 (NY 100-100000)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 1/29/70

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and New Orleans letter to Bureau, 10/28/69.

Informants and sources of this office have again been canvassed and could furnish no information re captioned matter during the past quarter, and, accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans
SMC:nmb
(3)

REC-33

100-442529-3008

FEB 2 1970

REC'D INT. SECT.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 5 11 11 AM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

REC-33

(S)
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text] - (S) (*)

[illegible text]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/2/70

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-43710) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

IS - C
(OO:NY)

WFO is not submitting a report in this case at this time as no information falling in the category of subject matter occurred since re report.

WFO will continue to remain alert for significant information which if received will be handled accordingly.

2-Bureau
2-WFO

(1-100-421) (CP, USA), WFO

JEK:cjb
(4)

REC-19

100-442529-3009

4 FEB 3 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RACIAL INT. SEC.

FEB 5 11 10 AM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

3

$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

THEY ARE NOT TO BE USED IN THE FIELD OF VISION OF THE DRIVER.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed changes to the law of the United Kingdom regarding the treatment of the United Kingdom's citizens who are not citizens of the United Kingdom.

...the ...

... ..

January 30, 1970

Airtel

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam
- 1 - Mr. Ferguson
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. Glass

To: SACs, Baltimore
Chicago

From: Director, FBI (100-442529)

CIRM

ReBAairtel dated 1/21/70 captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters, IS - C" and CGlet 1/20/70 captioned "CP, USA, Organization, IS - C, Inlet."

Referenced BAairtel contained information from [redacted] regarding the establishment in Chicago of a Communist Party (CP) office at 417 East 47th Street to be run by William L. Patterson and Charlene Mitchell for the purpose of organizing a Black Panther Party (BPP) Defense Committee and a BPP Defense Committee Conference on 3/7-8/70. (X)

Referenced CGlet contained information from [redacted] regarding discussions at the CP, USA, National Committee meeting 1/16-18/70, regarding this same office. This source indicated that 417 East 47th Street in Chicago is the headquarters of the Emergency Conference for the Defense of the Black Panthers, the cochairmen of which are Dick Gregory, Ossie Davis, Father Groppi, Bobby Rush, Ralph Abernathy, and Lincoln Lynch. (X)

REC-110

100-4-

3010

[redacted] should be reinterviewed concerning the CP's part in the office at 417 East 47th Street as well as the purpose and scope of that office. It should be ascertained if the CP has set up its own office at that address. (X)

CLASSIFIED BY 6022 WAB/cab
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

FEB 2 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP1 pti/4/1031-79
REASON - ECIH II, 1-2.4, 2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-30-98

59 FEB 6 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5-2-78

MAILED 8
JAN 30 1970
COMM-FBI

Olson _____
Loach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Airtel to SACs, Baltimore
CIRM
100-442529

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

to assist in the defense of the Black Panthers or if the CP will just support the activities of the Emergency Conference for the Defense of the Black Panthers. (~~S~~)(U)

Baltimore should furnish the information developed concerning this matter, as well as information as to where [] got the information, to the Bureau and Chicago. Baltimore was instructed by Bureau airtel dated 1/26/70 to submit a letterhead memorandum (LHM) on [] information on this office. This information should not be submitted until the nature of the CP's activities in regard to the office in Chicago is determined. A comprehensive LHM should be prepared containing the information from both [] and [] Baltimore should submit the information from [] to Chicago to be included in this comprehensive LHM. (~~S~~)(U)

b7D

In addition to the submission of this comprehensive LHM, Chicago should assign sources to ascertain on a continuing basis the nature and scope of the activities being undertaken at 417 East 47th Street in Chicago and keep the Bureau and interested offices advised of these activities in a form suitable for dissemination. (~~S~~)(U)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/26/70

Airtel

1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
1 - Mr. W. C. Patterson
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

To: SAC, Baltimore (100-23443)

From: Director, ~~BBF-110~~ (100-442529) *3011*

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Reurairtel 1/21/70.

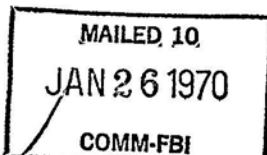
Submit the contents of referenced airtel
in a form suitable for dissemination.

CEG:fb *ff*
(6)

NOTE:

Baltimore submitted an airtel concerning the CPUSA opening an office in Chicago, Illinois, from which it will attempt to form a Black Panther Party Defense Committee and organize a Black Panther Party Defense Committee Conference on 3/7-8/70. We need this information in a form suitable for dissemination.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Walters _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____



59 FEB 6 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 13 1970 *sh*

10/5

FBI

Date: 1/21/70

Transmit the following in _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

On 1/20/70 [REDACTED] advised CHARLENE MITCHELL of the Communist Party (CP) Black Liberation Commission, New York, advised she and WILLIAM PATTERSON, NYCP will "run" an office at 417 East 47th Street, Chicago, Illinois as a headquarters from which the CP will attempt to form a Black Panther Party (BPP) Defense Committee and organize for a BPP Defense Committee Conference on March 7-8, 1970.

MITCHELL instructed CP District Leaders to solicit the support of local prominent Negro and white persons and organizations for this conference in their respective districts throughout the United States and direct their accomplishments to the above mentioned Chicago Office. Funds should be solicited and the CP wishes to gain wider support for this committee and conference through the use of the names of prominent persons and organizations. The CP, however, will not solicit cooperation by using the CP name, but by using the BPP name. In other words, they are organizing this committee and conference for the BPP.

- 1-931
2-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
3-Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL)
4-New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
3-Baltimore

1-157-3241
1-100-23443
CL: mkh
(12)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-3 [REDACTED]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 1/21/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

INT. SEC.

b3
b7D
b7E

374-1
JAN 26 12 29 PM 1970
JAN 22 12 22 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FBI

Date: 1/30/70

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL

Via _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)
REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

~~SECRET~~

6-7/11
C.D. BRENNAN

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

CIRM,
IS - C
(Atlanta file 100-6670)
(BUFILE 100-442529)

COMINFIL OF SCLC
RM; IS - C
(Atlanta file 100-5718)
(BUFILE 100-438794)

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and nine copies, and for New York three copies, of an LHM prepared at Atlanta, dated and captioned as above, and suitable for dissemination.

Source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] information from whom must be classified confidential.

[redacted] NY 694-S* is used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON, and therefore the enclosed LHM is classified secret.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

AGS/rrl
1/30/70
2/3/70
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [redacted]
DATED 2-1-78

- 3-Bureau (Enc. 10) (CRM)
- 3-New York (100-149194, SCLC) (RM)
(100-153735, CIRM)
(100-111180, S. LEVISON)
- 5-Atlanta (2- 100-6670)
(2- 100-5718)

AGS/rrl

581108

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: [redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]
~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b7D

~~SECRET~~

FEB 3 1970

FEB 10 3 41 PM '70

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U.S.

OFFICE

OF THE

SECURITY

AGENCY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

~~10-16-84~~
Classified by ~~8972-TDK/10/11~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~
~~Garraw/SCLC/Levison~~
~~83-179~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE;
RACIAL MATTERS; INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

On January 28, 1970, a confidential source advised
he had learned that as of the latter part of January, 1970,
Stanley Levison was in the process of preparing a new Southern
Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) mail appeal. (S)

Source has previously advised the SCLC mail appeal
program is a program of soliciting financial donations via
mail from selected donators for the benefit of SCLC, handled
by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general super-
vision of Stanley Levison. (S)

11/20/91 + 12/11/91 83-179 9803 RPD/DMS (6/1/92)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE JAN 8 1986 1678 RPD/11

~~10-10-80~~
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY ~~SP4/SPM/ML~~
REASON FOR EXTENSION ~~2~~
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION ~~1-30-90~~
~~5351K 54686 80514~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

Classified by ~~UP80~~
Exempt from GDS, Category ~~2~~
Date of Declassification Indefinite
~~12-1-77~~

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification.~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~Class~~
DATE ~~2-16-78~~ RAJ

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

ENCLOSURE

100 - 442529 - 3012



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
January 30, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS;
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character RACIAL MATTERS;
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST;

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned as
above, prepared at Atlanta.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 2/1/70

(OO: NY)

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64 and HOlet to Bu,
10/31/69.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in relet, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

ST-110

REC-28

100-442529-3013

10 FEB 4 1970

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Houston

KBJ/jam

(4)

FEB 10 1970



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RACIAL INT. SECT

FEB 6 2 36 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

[Faint, illegible text block]

[Faint, illegible text]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE Philadelphia	OFFICE OF ORIGIN New York	DATE FEB 3 1970	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/1 - 12/31/69
TITLE OF CASE 0 COMMUNIST INFILTRATION ^{INFLUENCE} IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY CHARLES J. WYLAND	TYPED BY lam
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

Reference

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated 10/30/69,
at Philadelphia.

-P*-

LeadsNEW YORK (INFORMATION):

One copy of this report is being designated for
New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☐ NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
								PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
 1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
 1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
 2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)
- 100-dest.*

100-442527-3014 REC-30

5 FEB 4 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
AGENCY	RAO ATT: ACSI, SEC SER	DATE FOW: 2/16/70	HOW FOW: BY: BLS	IDIU & CRD
By	272	Ceg/ies		

RACIAL INT. SEC.

6 FEB 1970

100-866920

COVER PAGE

FEB 9 1 00 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

From

to

Subject

Reference

Comments

Disposition

Remarks

Signature

Date

Initials

File Number

Classification

Exemption

Review

Approval

Disapproval

Recommendation

Conclusion

Summary

Notes

Attachments

Enclosures

References

Comments

Disposition

Remarks

Signature

Date

PH 100-47672

PHILADELPHIA

At Philadelphia, Pa.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

Administrative Data

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" since the data reported from PH T-1, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

All persons identified as members of the Communist Party and residing in the Philadelphia area are listed on the Security Index or are informants or sources.

Informants

PH T-1

PH T-2

b3
b7D
b7E

-B*-
Cover Page

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date: FEB 3 1970

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST ~~INFILTRATION~~ ^{INFLUENCE} IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 10/1/69 THROUGH 12/31/69.

GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, while in Philadelphia on 11/21/69, stated a good example of Facism raising its head is the police attacks on the Black Panthers. [REDACTED] at a meeting of the National Education Affairs Commission, CPUSA, in 10/69, stated while one third of the Philadelphia teaching force in Philadelphia is black, they have no influence in the leadership of the Teachers Union. Also, there was no left force in a position to influence the Union. Students at West Philadelphia High School boycotted classes of [REDACTED] a CP member, because he did not relate to them. [REDACTED] was instructed by CPEPD to accept a transfer to avert a teachers strike. CP members met with representatives of the BPP concerning the formation of a Defense Committee. CPEPD issued a statement reflecting the attacks on the BPP were an effort to destroy the Black Liberation Movement.

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-P*-

Details: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

A. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at National Meetings Including Expressions by Nationals and Other Functionaries

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On November 28, 1969, PH T-1 advised that GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA, was the featured speaker at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) held at the Hotel Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, November 21, 1969. During his speech, HALL stated the officials in the Government can no longer frighten people by calling them "red". Fascism under President NIXON and Vice President AGNEW has raised its head and it is a movement toward rule by force. The attacks on the Black Panther Party (BPP) are a good example of this. The police had gutted the headquarters of the Black Panthers in Chicago.

On October 12, 1969, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the National Education Affairs Committee, CPUSA, held on (ST) October 11, 1969, at the Manger Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, [] supported the Philadelphia school system and noted there were no left forces in a position to influence the Philadelphia Teachers Union. According to [] there was a need in the Philadelphia area to establish a teachers caucus and she requested information as to the best means and ways of establishing such a caucus. [] further stated that while one third of the Philadelphia teaching force is black, they have no influence in the leadership of the Teachers Union which she felt was a "right wing" union..

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On October 28, 1969, PH T-1 advised [] [] was a member of the District Committee, CPEPD.

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Characterizations of the BPP and PSSFC appear in the Appendix Section of this report.

B. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and the Like Made at District and Club-Level Meetings, Including Expressions by Local Leaders and Rank and File Members

On October 28, 1969, PH T-1 advised that the leaders of the CPEPD have been discussing the situation in West Philadelphia concerning [] a member of the Teachers-Student Club, CPEPD. According to [] [] is a teacher of History and Social Studies at the West Philadelphia High School. The student leaders of The Black Student Union at the high school claimed that

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[] does not relate to Negro students and many of them began to boycott his classes. The principal of the school then initiated action to transfer [] to another school in the district. Following this, the teachers union then threatened to go on strike if [] were transferred involuntarily from West Philadelphia High School.

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On October 28, 1969, PH T-1 advised leaders of CPEPD had again discussed the case involving [] and when it was learned the Teachers Federation had voted for a strike if [] were involuntarily transferred, it was decided this would make a clash between the black community and the teachers union. They, therefore, decided to instruct [] to issue a statement calling for black-white unity and that he should accept a transfer voluntarily to avert a Teachers strike. He should also present his case to the CPEPD.

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On November 28, 1969, PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the District Committee, CPEPD, held on November 23, 1969, [] reported that [] wished to apologize for his not being able to attend that particular meeting to present his case. [] was involved in some activity at the West Philadelphia High School. According to [] the situation at West Philadelphia High School involving [] had quieted down and the children had returned to classes. [] District Organization Secretary, CPEPD, claimed that [] had not followed Party instructions. Furthermore, he had promised to move back into the city of Philadelphia and become active in Party affairs but he has not done so. [] will be invited to attend a future meeting of the District Committee.

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On January 7, 1970, PH T-1 advised that leaders of the CPEPD met with a representative of the BPP in Philadelphia during the month of December. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the formation of a Defense Committee supporting the Black Panthers. During this meeting, the representative of the BPP made it clear the BPP was interested only in obtaining support of their defense. When this individual requested assistance of the CP members in obtaining sandbags to be used around their headquarters, the CP members emphatically refused because they felt this was a provocative act and the CP did not desire to become involved.

PH 100-47672

Subsequently, the committee of three CP members was formed to meet with leaders of the BPP at some future date to further discuss this matter of defense of the BPP.

- C. Plans, Strategy, Party Line
and the Like as Revealed in
Party Publications and Other
Propaganda Medias Such as
Written Directives, Press
Releases, and the Like
-

On December 29, 1969, PH T-1 made available the following press release issued by the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania, Room 707, 250 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

NEWS**For Release**

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT

Room 707

250 South Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Phone: PE 5-5344

The Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania views the recent genocidal attacks and slaughter of the members of the Black Panther Party as part of a conspiracy planned by the ruling class to silence and destroy the Black Liberation movement. The attacks on the Panthers have been encouraged, if not spawned, by the utterances from the Nixon administration which are aimed at all democratic movements--Black Liberation, Peace, and Trade Union. It is no coincidence that the police attacks in Chicago and Los Angeles, the get-tough policy of GE, the attempt to red-bait the peace movement, and the most recent ten McCarr Act citations occurred at about the same time.

The December 12 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals ruling unconstitutional the membership provisions of the McCarren "Internal Security Act demonstrates the possibility of defeating reaction. Only the strength of the democratic movements made this victory possible, and only the continuing growth and unity of all progressive forces can guarantee a reversal of the fascist trend in our country.

The Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania calls upon all working people and democratic forces to support the right of the Black Panther Party to exist, to carry out their program, and to defend themselves against all forms of intimidation, harassment, provocation and police attacks. Although the Panthers are now at the center of the reactionary attacks, it is necessary for all organizations to act in the Panthers' behalf. A victory for reaction now would mean a tremendous set-back for the Black Liberation movement and would lay the groundwork for a more intense attack against the Peace and Labor movements.

We demand that the Tate Administration and City Council take immediate steps to guarantee protection for the Black Panthers in Philadelphia. We call upon all people's organizations in our city to make crystal clear to Police Commissioner Rizzo that we will not permit Philadelphia to follow in the footsteps of Chicago and Los Angeles.

(1)

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organizations

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for Self-Defense

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service", states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968 edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

CONFIDENTIAL

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting, DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that the PSSFC was merely a paper organization, and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959; November 5, 1959; and October 21, 1960, that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of the PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961 and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964, advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well-known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 13, 1969, that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962 through 1969 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

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7*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

W. J. FEB 3 1970

Title *INFLUENCE*
 COMMUNIST ~~INFILTRATION~~ IN
 RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Philadelphia report of SA CHARLES J.
 WYLAND, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Date 2/10/70

To: _____

☒ Director

FILE

100-442529

Att.: Dom. Intel. Sec

Title _____

☐ SAC _____

☐ ASAC _____

Communist Influence

☐ Supv. _____

in Racial Matters

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

RE: rept 2/3/70

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline _____

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial # _____

☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return

☐ Send to _____

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by _____

☐ Type

Title should read as above.

PH and MY copies being corrected.

SAC

Joe D. Jamieson

Office

Philadelphia

See reverse side

INCONS FEB 18 1970
Out Com. 2/27/70

FEB 18 1970

FEB 13 4 08 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

FEB 13 1970

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PITTSBURGH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/2/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/1/69 - 1/31/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.	TYPED BY jsk
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., dated 11/6/69,
at Pittsburgh.

-p*-

LEAD:PITTSBURGHAT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in
this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						☐ NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
 1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
 1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)
 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)

5 FEB 4 1970

REC-66
ST-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
AGENCY: AGSI, OST, SEC. SER:				RAC. INT. SEC.
By				

COVER PAGE

FEB 9 5 14 PM 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

1 - [illegible] (100-1118)
2 - [illegible] (100-1118) (100-1118)
1 - [illegible] (100-1118) (100-1118)
1 - [illegible] (100-1118) (100-1118)
1 - [illegible] (100-1118) (100-1118)
1 - [illegible] (100-1118) (100-1118)

12 FEB 4 1970

21-102

RE: [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM

THE [illegible] (100-1118) (100-1118)

[illegible]

RE: [illegible]

[illegible]

RE: [illegible]

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM

[illegible]

[illegible]

RE: [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information from PG T-1 and PG T-2 could reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS:

Informant
PG T-1 is

PG T-2 is

Location

b3
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of:
Date:

LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.
2/2/70

Office: PITTSBURGH, PA.

Field Office File #:

100-15125

Bureau File #:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

In November, 1969, the CPWP set up a Defense Committee for three CPWP members who have been named as communists by the United States Department of Justice in petitions submitted to the Subversive Activities Control Board. CPWP made decision in December, 1969, that rather than forming an "Ad Hoc" Committee in defense of the Black Panther Party, it would be best to include police repression of the Black Panthers as one of the concerns of this Defense Committee.

-p*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

PG T-1 advised on November 25, 1969, that a meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area on November 23, 1969, of approximately ten persons, five of whom were Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) members. The purpose of the meeting was to plan for a Defense Committee for three CPWP members who had been named as Communists by the United States Department of Justice in petitions submitted to the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB).

PG T-1 advised on November 25, 1969, that [redacted] had stated on November 21, 1969, that a decision had been previously made by the CPWP, that this Defense Committee should be initiated by the Communist Party at Pittsburgh to fight the SACB actions.

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PG T-2 advised on December 28, 1969, that [redacted] is a member of the Executive Committee, CPWP.

PG T-2 advised on December 23, 1969, that during a CPWP Executive Committee meeting held in the Pittsburgh area on December 18, 1969, [redacted] disclosed that she had been recently notified by the National CP Office that the Government had dropped their charges against CPWP members before the SACB.

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Informant further advised that [redacted] stated that the recently formed Pittsburgh Defense Committee, established for the defense of the three Pittsburgh CP members, would continue to function and would fight for the party, and also to defend members of the Black Panther Party (BPP).

A characterization of the BPP is contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

PG T-1 advised on December 16, 1969, that a meeting of the Oakland - East Liberty Club of the CPWP was held in the Pittsburgh area on December 9, 1969. At this meeting, discussion was held concerning the formation of the Defense Committee to assist the three CPWP members in fighting the SACB. During

discussion it was decided that rather than forming an "Ad Hoc" Committee in defense of the BPP, it would be best to include police repression of the "Panthers" as part of the concerns of the Defense Committee for the CP members. This would allow the committee to make more allies with black groups in Pittsburgh.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

PG 100-15125

APPENDIX

I

BLACK PANTHER PARTY

According to its official newspaper, the Black Panther Party (BPP) was started during December, 1966, in Oakland, California, to organize black people so they can take control of the life, politics and the destiny of the black community. It was organized by Bobby Seale, BPP Chairman, and Huey P. Newton, BPP Minister of Defense. Newton was sentenced in 1968 to serve 2 to 15 years after being convicted of manslaughter in connection with the killing of an Oakland police officer.

The official newspaper, "The Black Panther," which further describes itself as the "Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates the use of guns and guerrilla tactics in its revolutionary program to end oppression of the black people. Residents of the black community are urged to arm themselves against the police who are consistently referred to in the publication as "pigs" who should be killed.

"The Black Panther" issue of September 7, 1968, contains an editorial by BPP Minister of Education, George Mason Murray, which ends with the following:

"Black men. Black people, colored persons of America, revolt everywhere! Arm yourselves. The only culture worth keeping is a revolutionary culture. Change. Freedom everywhere. Dynamite! Black Power. Use the gun. Kill the pigs everywhere."

Included in the introduction to an article appearing in the October 5, 1968, edition of "The Black Panther" is the statement "...we will not dissent from American Government. We will overthrow it."

Issues of "The Black Panther" regularly contain quotations from the writings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung of the People's Republic of China and feature Mao's statement that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun."

The national headquarters of the BPP is located at 3106 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, California. Branches have been established at various locations throughout the United States.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
February 2, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-15125

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., dated and captioned as above, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 1/30/70

(OO: New York)

Re report of SA GUY HILL COX, JR., 11/5/69,
Charlotte.

During the period 11/1/69 - 1/30/70, no in-
formation has been received reflecting that individuals
with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial
activities in North Carolina.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted,
UACB.

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Charlotte (100-10028)

GHC:sm
(4)

EX-105

REC-28

100-442529-3016

10 FEB 5 1970

Rec. INT. SEC.



FEB 13 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 9 12 13 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 1/31/70

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 10/30/69.

Portland racial informants and sources, as well as sources in the Communist Party (CP), advised that the CP in Oregon continues to have no significant influence upon the racial situation in the state. Conversely, there are no Negroes who are bona fide members of the CP in Oregon.

In view of the above, no report will be submitted.

2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (info) (RM)
1 - Portland

LEF:lbt
(4)

EX-105

REC-28

100-442529-3017
FEB 5 1970

RACIAL INT. SECT.

174
5 FEB 12 1970



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEB 9 12 13 PM 1970
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/2/70	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/1/69 - 1/31/70
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA HAROLD R. DOBSON	TYPED BY rar
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA HAROLD R. DOBSON dated 11/3/69, at St. Louis.

- P* -

LEADS:

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISIONAT ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will submit report by 5/1/70.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from SL T-1 through SL T-4, the unauthorized disclosure of which might tend to compromise these valuable current sources and hinder their future effectiveness, thereby adversely affecting the national defense.

APPROVED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-442551-3018	REC-21
2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM) 2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Ill. (RM) 2 - 113th MI Group III, SL (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 2 - St. Louis (100-19352)		10 FEB 4 1970	ST-117
CC-806			
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY:	RAO ATT: ISD, RAO ATT:	IDIU, CRA	
REQUEST RECD.	ACSI, SEC SER: 035	RA-INT. SEC.	
DATE FWD.	DATE FORW: 2/16/70		
HOW FWD.	HOW FORW: 45		
BY:	BY: 1. 7/23/70 det		

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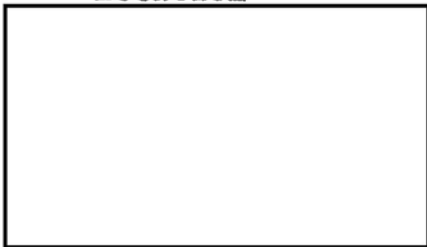
REC'D DOM INTELL DIV

J. J. C.

SL 100-19352

All individuals named herein residing within territory covered by the St. Louis Division are members of the CP and are on Security Index with the exception of Reverend BUCK JONES, who is a local black minister who was one of the leaders of a St. Louis public housing rent strike and who has agreed to become chairman of a local chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in the event it is formed, and Congressman WILLIAM CLAY, St. Louis.

INFORMANTS:

		Location
SL T-1 is		
SL T-2 is		
SL T-3 is		
SL T-4 is		

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b7D
b7E

- B* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - NISO, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis, Missouri (RM)

Report of:

SA HAROLD R. DOBSON

Office: ST. LOUIS

Date:

FEBRUARY 2, 1970

Field Office File #:

SL 100-19352

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

The following concerns the period 11/1/69 to 1/31/70, inclusive. SLDWPC tentatively scheduled address on topic "Black People and Peace" for its 12/69 forum, but no information received that forum was held. [REDACTED] member of National Committee, CP-USA, visited SLMO, 11/20/69, to contact union officials and members on building alliance between blacks and labor, but was unsuccessful. [REDACTED] former Missouri CP member, now employed CP-USA, contacted St. Louis Congressman, Washington, D. C. HERSHEL WALKER, State Chairman, Missouri CP, has renewed interest in attempting formation of local chapter of SCLC. WALKER contacted 4 black youths expelled from high school, but was unable to arouse their interest. Writer for "Daily World" scheduled to visit St. Louis, 12/69, for material for article on St. Louis public housing rent strike. No information received writer actually appeared. Missouri CP Black Liberation Commission has not met. Communist penetration of CORE, NAACP and group attempting formation of SCLC described.

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DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The following concerns the period November 1, 1969, to January 31, 1970, inclusive.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGYA. Communist Party (CP)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SL 100-19352

During a meeting of a Community Area CP Group held in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 8, 1969, a recent victory won by tenants in a St. Louis public housing rent strike was discussed. One member present stated the tenants had won a voice in the operation of public housing in St. Louis, but that it appeared they were not ready to assume that responsibility. She stated a meeting of tenants had been held at which they were asked to sign up for positions thus created, but no one volunteered. After some discussion, it was agreed that the jobs would be difficult because some tenants would not cooperate.

(SL T-1 and SL T-2,
November 14, 1969)

During a meeting of the St. Louis Daily World Press Committee (SLDWPC) Program Committee held at the residence of one of its members in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 9, 1969, possible programs for a forum to be sponsored by that organization in St. Louis, Missouri, during December, 1969, were discussed. One member present suggested a friend of HERSHEL WALKER^(S) State Chairman, Missouri CP, might be prevailed upon to speak on the subject of "Black People and Peace".

(SL T-1 and SL T-2,
November 14, 1969)

A characterization of the SLDWPC appears as an appendix hereto.

(S)
[redacted] who introduced himself as a member of the National Committee, CP-USA, visited St. Louis, Missouri, on November 20, 1969. During a discussion held by [redacted] with leading members of the Missouri CP held in St. Louis on that date, [redacted] stated that a major weakness of the peace moratoriums was lack of support or interest of the black community and the mainstream of labor.

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(SL T-3, November 28, 1969)

HERSHEL WALKER, State Chairman, Missouri CP, evidenced renewed interest in attempting the formation of a local chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

SL 100-19352

(SCLC) in St. Louis, Missouri, starting in early December, 1969. He indicated his efforts in this regard would be through several local black ministers and a black female in whom he, being a widower, indicated a romantic interest.

(SL T-3, December 10, 1969)

(ST) [redacted] former active member of the CP in St. Louis, Missouri, currently employed by the National Office, CP-USA, in connection with CP youth activities, visited St. Louis on December 6 and 7, 1969. During a conference held by [redacted] with leading members of Missouri CP in St. Louis, Missouri, on December 7, 1969, he indicated the ostensible purpose of his visit was to arouse interest in and support for a CP-USA sponsored founding convention of a new youth organization to be known as the Revolutionary Youth Movement scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois, but that he had a personal motive in that he was dissatisfied with his work in New York and desired to return to the St. Louis, Missouri area. He stated he had been in Washington, D. C., on November 15, 1969, and had there conferred with St. Louis, Missouri Congressman WILLIAM CLAY who had confided to him

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Info: Congress
ional Director
91st Congress
that a local St. Louis civil rights leader had told everyone in St. Louis that [redacted] was a Moscow agent. He expressed the fear that such rumor might have alienated or otherwise adversely effected some of his local contacts among blacks and on college campuses. During this discussion HERSHEL WALKER noted that four black youths had recently been expelled from Northwest High School in St. Louis, Missouri, for having attempted to lead a walkout of students in protest against the school's failure to furnish a program of black studies. He noted further that several local black militants had conducted demonstrations at the school in an attempt to secure the reinstatement of the students. He expressed the opinion that the students had exhibited leadership ability in attempting to lead the student walkout and suggested it might be profitable to contact them to determine if any interest in the proposed Revolutionary Youth Movement founding convention in Chicago might be aroused. *DOB*
4/30/81
ST. LOUIS
MO
WILLIAM CLAY

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(SL T-3, December 10, 1969)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party (CP)

SL 100-19352

Reverend [] a local black minister who was a leader in the then recently concluded St. Louis public housing rent strike, stated in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 13, 1969, he had been contacted by HERSHEL WALKER for the names of any black tenants of St. Louis public housing he felt might be interested in taking a bus trip to Washington, D. C., to participate in a peace demonstration.

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(SL T-4, November 26, 1969)

On November 30, 1969, HERSHEL WALKER stated that the purpose of a recent visit by [] National Committee member, CP-USA, had been to talk to officials of the Teamsters Union and members of the United Automobile Workers Union about such things as "peace and building a strong alliance between labor and the black community". He stated [] had told him this could be accomplished by a new alliance for labor taking a strong position on such matters as civil rights, job security, better housing, etc., for the black community. WALKER stated [] had been unsuccessful in making any contacts with union officials or members during his visit. WALKER also stated he had received information from National Headquarters, CP-USA, that a staff writer for the "Daily World" would be in St. Louis during December for the purpose of gathering material which would form the basis for a feature article in that publication on the St. Louis public housing rent strike. He stated it would be necessary for the writer to be introduced to several black leaders of the rent strike and that he had designated an official of the Missouri CP to accompany the writer and make the necessary introductions.

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(SL T-3, December 10, 1969)

No information has been received to date that a writer or a representative of the "Daily World" has actually visited St. Louis for the above purpose to date.

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist publication.

On December 6, 1969, a meeting of the individuals interested in the formation of a local chapter of the SCLC was held at the residence of [] member of the Missouri CP Secretariat, []

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SL 100-19352

Missouri. Eleven persons were present, of which four were members of the CP of Missouri, including HERSHEL WALKER and [redacted]. This meeting was originally scheduled to be held at the Mount Bethel African Church on Belt and Easton Avenues in St. Louis, Missouri, but the minister of that church failed to appear, so the meeting was held at [redacted] residence as an emergency measure at the insistence of WALKER. During the discussion at this meeting, it was mentioned that only a few individuals had appeared at the first meeting of the group which had been held in early November, 1969. No one appeared for the second meeting which was supposed to have been held during mid-November of that year. It was suggested that persons present as well as any other individuals who were believed by those present to be possibly interested in the formation of a chapter of SCLC be notified of the next meeting by mail. Several individuals who were felt to possibly possess an interest in the matter were discussed, and a tentative date for the next meeting was set for December 20, 1969. It was mentioned that Reverend [redacted] former leader of the recently concluded St. Louis public housing rent strike, who was not present at this meeting, had agreed to become chairman of the chapter in the event it was organized. It was decided it would be desirable to ask National Headquarters of SCLC to send a representative to St. Louis to assist in the formation of the chapter, and it was agreed that a tentative date for the appearance of such a representative would be set for January 17, 1970. Those present were urged to "think of an issue to start on that would insure a good struggle, involve lots of people, and bring a sure victory" by the next meeting.

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(SL T-3, December 10, 1969)

On December 15, 1969, HERSHEL WALKER stated a meeting of a CP Group in the Missouri CP Industrial Area scheduled for December 6, 1969, at the residence of [redacted] was not held due to the fact that it was necessary to hold a meeting of individuals interested in forming a local chapter of SCLC at that place and time.

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(SL T-3, December 16, 1969)

During a meeting of Les Femmes, women's auxilliary of the St. Louis Daily World Press Club, held at 414 Delmar, St. Louis, Missouri, on December 17, 1969, ELLIOTT WAXMAN, State Literature Director for the Missouri CP, announced

SL 100-19352

that a young black male whose name he did not give would speak on the subject of "Black Liberation" at a forum to be sponsored by the SLDWPC to be held the following Saturday.

(SL T-2, December 29, 1969)

No information has been received that the SLDWPC actually held a forum in St. Louis, Missouri, during December, 1969.

As of December 31, 1969, HERSHEL WALKER's interest in attempts to form a local chapter of the SCLC continued. As of that date, two meetings of interested individuals had been held, at WALKER's insistence, and a local black minister has agreed to become chairman of the chapter when it was formed. Except for contacts with black ministers, WALKER's efforts in this regard have been primarily channeled through a black female in whom he has a romantic interest, but who is not a member of the CP.

(SL T-1 and SL T-2,
January 12, 1970)
(SL T-3, January 8, 1970)

On January 26, 1970, HERSHEL WALKER stated a meeting of individuals interested in forming a local chapter of SCLC was held at one of their residences in St. Louis, Missouri, on December 20, 1969. At this meeting a black female with whom WALKER is romantically involved but who is not a member of the CP reported she had learned there was a split in the national leadership of SCLC with one faction maintaining headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, and another faction maintaining headquarters at Chicago, Illinois. After some discussion, it was agreed that assistance should be sought from the Chicago, Illinois faction. WALKER stated that the black female had subsequently attempted to contact both the Atlanta and Chicago faction headquarters by telephone and by registered mail but had been unsuccessful. WALKER further stated that during his recent attendance at a meeting of the National Committee, CP-USA, of which he is a member, he was introduced to a black male, whose name he did not give but who is supposed to be associated with the Atlanta SCLC leadership, by [redacted]

[redacted] WALKER said he discussed the problems facing St. Louis in its attempt to set a local chapter of SCLC with this individual, who indicated he was in charge of showing a documentary film on the life of the late Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING

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SL 100-19352

in as many large cities as possible and that he contemplated being in St. Louis over the weekend of January 25, 1970, at which time he would be glad to give whatever assistance might be possible in helping set up a local chapter of SCLC. The individual suggested that the film might be used as a catalyst in arousing local interest.

WALKER further stated that he had personally contacted four black youths who had been expelled from Northwest High School in St. Louis, Missouri, during October, 1969, for attempting to lead a student walkout in protest against the failure of the school to provide a black studies program. He characterized the contact as being unsatisfactory and stated that he had been unsuccessful in arousing any interest of these individuals. He stated he had originally hoped to interest them in attending a founding convention of a CP sponsored youth organization known as the Revolutionary Youth Movement scheduled to be held in Chicago.

(SL T-3, January 27, 1970)

To date no information has been received concerning any visit to St. Louis by any individual in an attempt to assist the formation of a local chapter of SCLC.

The Missouri CP Black Liberation Commission has not met during the past three months, and no plans for future meetings have been made.

(SL T-3, January 27, 1970)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. St. Louis Committee on Racial Equality (CORE)

One member of the Industrial Area of the Missouri CP has been assigned to attend meetings and cover the activities of the St. Louis chapter of CORE for the purpose of keeping HERSHEL WALKER advised of the activities of that organization during the past three months. This individual holds a minor office in the organization, but has not attempted to influence the organization towards CP objectives in any way. The CP exercises no influence, domination or control over the organization.

(SL T-3, January 27, 1970)

B. National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP)

SL 100-19352

Two members of the Community Area of the CP of Missouri have been assigned to attend meetings of the St. Louis chapter of the NAACP during the past three months. They have attended meetings and functions of the organization but hold no offices and have exercised no influence in the organization. Their purpose has been simply to keep WALKER advised of the organization's activities. The St. Louis chapter, NAACP, is not influenced, dominated or controlled by the CP.

(SL T-2, January 28, 1970)

C. Attempted Formation of a Local Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

As previously set out herein, WALKER has indicated interest in the setting up of a local chapter of SCLC. He and one other member of the Missouri CP have been active in this regard. To date their efforts have been unsuccessful in that no actual local chapter of SCLC has been formed. It is the considered judgment of source that should WALKER's continuing efforts prove ultimately successful, he would undoubtedly exercise some degree of influence over such a chapter.

(SL T-1, January 27, 1970)

Other than as above set out, the Missouri CP has not attempted to influence racial matters or organizations during the past three months. The Missouri CP has no significant contact with and no influence over local black militant organizations or their members.

(SL T-3, January 27, 1970)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

ST. LOUIS DAILY WORLD PRESS COMMITTEE, aka
ST. LOUIS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

On October 29, 1951, a source advised that the Freedom of the Press Committee was organized in St. Louis in the fall of 1951 for the purpose of increasing the circulation of "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker."

On March 8, 1954, Reverend OBADIAH JONES, who was a witness for the Government in the St. Louis Smith Act trial in March, 1954, advised that the principal activities of the Communist Party in the St. Louis area at that time were concentrated in various front organizations of which the Freedom of the Press Committee was one.

In May, 1969, a second source advised that in the Spring of 1969, the Freedom of the Press Committee changed its name to the Daily World Press Committee in order to advertise the "Daily World." The organization is the only active front organization in the St. Louis area in which the activity of the Communist Party is concentrated; that the committee's purpose is to distribute the "Daily World," and that the organization has been continuously under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party in St. Louis since 1954.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper.

The "Daily World" is an east coast communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

February 2, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	St. Louis report of Special Agent HAROLD R. DOBSON dated February 2, 1970

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.